The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 483. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.
On THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1860, Shakspere's Play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Shylock - Mr Charles Kean. Bassanio - Mr J F Cathcart. Gratiano - Mr G Everett. Antonio - Mr Frank Huntley. Portia - Mrs Charles Kean. Nerissa - Miss Chapman. Jessica - Miss N Chapman.
To conclude with (first time here) a Farce in One Act, by C. Dance, Esq., entitled THE STOCK EXCHANGE; or, The Green Business.
Theophilus Grasshopper - Mr W Baynham. Cæsarwitch St. Leger Derby Oaks - Mr C Weston. Mrs Theophilus Grasshopper - Miss Sarah Thorne.
On MONDAY, NOV 19th, HAMLET.
On TUESDAY, NOV. 20th, LOUIS XI.
On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21st, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
On THURSDAY, NOV. 22nd, THE GAMESTER.
On FRIDAY, NOV. 23rd, KING LEAR.
On SATURDAY, NOV. 24th, THE WIFE'S SECRET.
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d. No Second Price.

ROUNDROOM, ROTUNDO.
Most positively the Last Night! FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, 1860. FAREWELL BENEFIT OF PROFESSOR STONE, upon which occasion he will be assisted in the WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS, by several Gentlemen (residents of Dublin), who having received instructions in Electro-Biology, can produce and control all the Phenomena exhibited by this interesting Science.
Much Amusement, and a highly interesting Entertainment, may be expected.
PROFESSOR STONE begs to intimate that this will be his last visit to this city, as he intends, in a few months, returning to America, and retiring from public profession.
Doors Open at Seven. Commencing at Eight o'clock.
Admission.—Promenade and Gallery, 1s; Stalls, 2s.
N.B.—Class for Instruction (and positively the last) will meet at the Exhibition-room, Rotundo, on Saturday Evening Next, Nov. 24, at Eight o'clock, when all who attend will be enabled to perform the experiments in Electro-Biology or Mesmerism. Admission to the Class, £1 1s.

FOUND—On the Evening of the 15th November, 1860, in a Cab in Dublin, the first volume of a BOOK, which now lies at the IRISH TIMES Office. The owner on fully describing the above, and paying the expenses of advertisement, can have it.

EDWARD J. HARTY, ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
ROTUNDO WARD.
At a numerous Meeting of the Conservative Burgesses of the Ward, held on Friday, the 16th November, 1860, at 84, Upper Gardiner-street—
Alderman HUDSON in the Chair,
It was unanimously resolved, on the motion of William Maziere, Esq., and seconded by George Pilkington, Esq., T.C.—That our tried and respected friend, Arthur Baker, Esq., who has so long represented the Burgesses of this Ward in the Town Council, is justly entitled to a continuance of our confidence and support, for the honourable, independent, and consistent manner in which he has, under every circumstance, discharged the duties of his Office.
Moved by John Juckin Butler, Esq., seconded by Robert A. Hyndman, Esq.
That we will therefore use every exertion in our power to secure his triumphant return at the coming Election, to be held at the Rotundo, on Monday, the 26th November instant.
EDWARD HUDSON, Alderman, Chairman.
16th November, 1860.

MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE.
UNITED PRAYER MEETINGS will be held in the above building, EVERY DAY from TWELVE to ONE o'clock, COMMENCING NEXT MONDAY, NOV. 20, to which special attention of business-men is earnestly invited. There will also be a Prayer Meeting on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock. Clergymen of all denominations are affectionately invited to come and take a part at these meetings.

THE REV. J. HALL'S LECTURE to YOUNG MEN.—This day is published, Price One Penny, the Fifth number of "The Revivalist, or Special Religious Service Record," &c., &c.

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY NEXT, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Established A.D. 1849.
The First of the Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on THURSDAY EVENING Next, 22nd NOV., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. W. URWICK, D.D.
Subject—"The World's Debt to Christianity."
Tickets may be had at the Booksellers, or at the Office of the Association, Middle Abbey-street.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
16th November, 1860.

OPEN AIR SERVICE COMMITTEE.
The above Committee having brought their services at the Rotundo to a close for the season, they beg to tender their best thanks to the Christian Public for the liberal support accorded to their humble efforts. They hope (D.V.) early in the ensuing summer to resume those services, which they have had evidence of having been blessed to many.

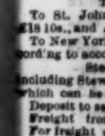
THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Established A.D. 1849.
LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS, 103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, (Near Sackville-street.)
TRUSTEES:
E. FETHERSTON H., ALEX. PARKER, and WM. BEWLEY, Esqrs.
The following are the characteristics of this Association:—
It is Christian. It is Benevolent. It is Catholic. It is Missionary.
A very common mistake prevails respecting the object which the Association has in view. Some suppose that it was formed merely as a Club for the mutual comfort and benefit of its Members, and that no advantage can be derived from the Institution by any save those who are thus closely united to it; and, further, that its operations are exclusively spiritual. It is what they suppose and much more. The objects of the Association are, to build up its Members in the faith of the Gospel—to instruct them in the knowledge of the Scriptures—to comfort them in trouble—to counsel them in perplexity—to supply to the Young Man something of the care and sympathy of absent relatives and friends; to attain these ends, they meet frequently for mutual study of the Word of God and for Prayer. Cases of individual trouble or temptation meet with special and kindly attention.
But in addition to this the Members make Young Men generally the objects of their solicitude—being young themselves they know the trials and difficulties which beset their fellows, and with brotherly kindness try to win them to participate in the privileges and blessings of the Association. The Bible Classes and Prayer Meetings are open to all, and the Reading Rooms to any one introduced by a Member.
W. J. STOKES, Sec.
The Meetings of the Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures are as follows:—
At 103, Middle Abbey-street, .. Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.
Ditto, .. Friday Evening at 8 o'clock.
Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, Monday Evening at 8 o'clock.
To which Young Men are affectionately invited.
Prayer Meetings are held at the Rooms in Abbey-street:—
Every Friday Morning, ... From 7 - 15 to 8 o'clock.
Every Friday Evening, ... From 7 - 30 to 8 o'clock.
The Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) at the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-st., on the following Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock:—
November 22nd—The World's debt to Christianity; Rev W Urwick, D D.
November 29th—Abraham and Lot—A Contrast; Rev C M Fleury, D D.
December 6th—Elements of Character; Rev Wallace M'Mullen Abbey-street.
December 13th—Madagascar and the Gospel; Rev O T Dobbin LL D, Balliver, Kells.
December 20th—Godliness True Refinement; Rev F F Trench.
1861, January 10th—Delusive Hopes contrasted with God's Promises; Rev J J Black, Ormond-quay.
January 17th—The Life of Solomon; Right Hon Joseph Napier.
January 24th—Wycliff and the Early English Reformers; Rev John Hall, Mary's Abbey.
January 31st—The Word; Rev J B Lowe, D D, Liverpool.
February 7th—The Apostle Peter; Rev John D Powell, Hendrick-street.
February 14th—Faith and Feeling; J H Power, Esq, M D, F R C S I.

THE DUBLIN ATHENÆUM.
This Institution will be opened at 9 o'clock on every Morning, Sundays excepted, and closed at 10 p.m., until further notice.
The Subscription is fixed at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.
Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are requested to forward to the Librarian, in writing, their names, addresses, and professions or occupations, together with the name of some householder as a reference. On receipt of such information the Librarian will submit the names of Candidates to the General Committee for consideration.
C. W. LE POER KENNEDY, B.A., Trinity College, Librarian.
Office, 33, Anglesea-street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.
Persons desirous of tendering for the erection of a Dwellinghouse at Ballybrack, for the Hon. W. C. Dobbs, may see the plans and specifications relating thereto, at the office of the architects, Messrs. Lanyon, Lynn, and Lanyon, 64, Upper Sackville-street.
Sealed proposals are to be forwarded to the Hon. W. C. Dobbs, 21, Fitzwilliam-place, on or before the 15th of December.
N.B.—The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 76, GRAFTON-STREET.
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary. Warerooms, on the first floor.
Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT," For New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £30 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation.
Steerage .... £6 5s.
Including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

NEW ROSS PORT AND HARBOUR AMENDMENT ACT.
Notice is hereby given that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session, for leave to bring in a Bill to alter, extend, amend, and enlarge, or to repeal some of the powers and provisions of "The New Ross Port and Harbour Act, 1848," and an Act of 12 Vic. c. 14, to amend the same, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act" for the better regulating and improving the Port and Harbour of New Ross, in the Counties of Wexford and Kilkenny," in which Bill power will be taken to appoint New Commissioners in the room of the Commissioners appointed in virtue of the said Acts, who are now dead, disqualified, or incapable of acting. To provide for the future Election of Commissioners. To define and fix the qualifications of such Commissioners, and the qualification of the Electors, and to regulate the time and mode of their Election. To enable the Commissioners to make certain provisions for the Ballasting of Vessels. To provide for the maintenance of disabled or retired pilots. To levy tolls, rates, and duties, or to alter the existing tolls, rates, and duties. To confer, vary, and extinguish exemptions from payment of tolls, rates, and duties, and other rights or privileges, and so far as may be necessary to confirm any mortgage or mortgages of the levy of rates, or the Election of Commissioners, or other acts had or done bonâ fide by the Commissioners, acting in pursuance of the said Acts, or either of them. Also, if necessary, to borrow money, and for other purposes relating to the said Port and Harbour.
And Notice is hereby further given, that on or before 22nd of DECEMBER next, printed copies of the Bill for effecting the objects aforesaid will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
Dated at New Ross, this 1st day of November, 1860.
EDWARD CARR, Solicitor for the New Ross Port and Harbour Commissioners, 4, South Frederick-street, Dublin, and New Ross.
HOLMES, ANTON, TURNBULL, AND SHARKEY, Parliamentary Agents, Westminster, S.W.

METROPOLITAN JUNCTION RAILWAY.
Incorporation of Company.—Powers to raise capital to make and maintain a Railway and Branches from the Great Southern and Western Railway, at or near Inchicore, to the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, and to the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, and thence on to the River Dodder.—Traffic arrangements with, and Powers of Contribution by, the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, and the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company.—Amendment of Acts.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for an Act to effect all or some of the purposes following; that is to say, to incorporate a Company for the purpose of carrying the objects of the intended Act into execution; to authorise that Company to make and maintain a Railway, together with all proper stations, approaches, sidings, and other works and conveniences connected therewith, to commence by a junction with the Great Southern and Western Railway, at a point near the west end of the bridge, which carries the direct public road between Kilmainham and Island-bridge over the said Railway, in the Townland of Inchicore North, in the Parish of St. James, in the County of Dublin, and terminating at the western quay of the River Dodder, at a point 20 feet westward from the front wall of said Quay, and 66 feet from the north retaining wall of the direct road between Great Brunswick-street and Ringsend, in the Parish of St. Mark's, in the Borough and County of the City of Dublin.
And, also, a Branch Railway to join the Line of the Great Southern and Western Railway, commencing in the north end of a field, intersected by a straight line between Maria Mount House and Harcourt Mills, at a distance of about 700 feet measured, in a south-easterly direction from Maria Mount, in the occupation of Mr. James Ryan, in the Townland of Golden Bridge North, in the Parish of St. James, in the County of Dublin, and terminating by a Junction with the Great Southern and Western Railway, at a point about 300 feet eastward of the Bridge which carries the Railway over the public road between Kilmainham and Chapelizod, in the Townland of Inchicore North, in the parish of St. James, in the county of Dublin.
And, also, another Branch to join the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, commencing at a point about 150 feet, measured south-westerly along the bank of the Grand Canal, from the Bridge over the said Canal which connects Upper and Lower Leeson-streets, and called Eustace Bridge, in the Townland of Ranelagh North, in the Parish of St. Peter's, in the County of Dublin, and terminating by a Junction with the said Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, at or near the north end of the Bridge which carries the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway over the direct public road between Mountpleasant-square and Leeson-park, in the Townland of Ranelagh North, in the Parish of St. Peter's, in the County of Dublin.
And, also, a Branch Railway to join the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, commencing at a point at or near the Bridge over the Grand Canal connecting Lower Mount-street with Northumberland-road, and called M'Kenna's Bridge, in the Townland of Baggotrath North, in the Parish of St. Peter, in the County of Dublin, and terminating by a Junction with the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, at a point at or near the North end of the Bridge which carries the Dublin and Kingstown Railway over the direct public road from Haddington-road to Ringsend, called the Circular-road, in the Townland of South Lots, in the Parish of St. Mark's, in the County of Dublin, which said Railway, Branch Railways, and works will pass from, through, or into, or be situated within, the following parishes, townlands, and extra-parochial or other places following, or some of them (that is to say) Inchicore North, Inchicore South, Kilmainham, and Golden Bridge North, in the Parish of St. James, Portobello; Ranelagh North, Baggotrath East, Baggotrath North, in the Parish of St. Peter; South Lots, in the Parish of St. Mark; and Beggars' Bush, in the Parish of Donnybrook, all in the County of Dublin; Golden Bridge North, Golden Bridge South, Dolphin's Barn, Dolphin's Barn North, in the Parish of St. James; Harold's Cross, in the Parish of St. Catherine's; Cherry Orchard, in the Parish of St. Nicholas; Portobello, Fitzwilliam Ward, in the Parish of St. Peter; and South Dock Ward, in the Parish of St. Mark—all in the Borough and County of the City of Dublin.
And it is intended by such Act to enable the Company to purchase Lands, Buildings, and other property, by compulsion or agreement, for the purpose of the Railway Branches and Works so proposed, to be authorised as aforesaid, and to vary, repeal, or extinguish all existing rights or privileges in any manner connected with the Lands, Buildings, and other Property proposed to be purchased or taken, or which would in any manner impede or interfere with the construction, maintenance, or use of the said Railway Branches and Works, and to confer other rights and privileges.
And it is intended by such Act to cross, divert, alter, or stop up all Turnpike and other Roads, Streets, Railways, Tramways, Aqueducts, Rivers, Streams, Watercourses, Pipes, Sewers, and Canals, within or adjoining to the aforesaid Parishes, Townlands, and Extra-parochial or other Places, or any of them, with which it may be necessary to interfere in the construction of the said Railway Branches and Works.
And it is intended by such Act to levy tolls, rates, duties, and charges, for and in respect of the said Railway Branches and Works, and to alter or extinguish existing tolls, rates, duties, and charges, and to grant exemptions from rates, tolls, duties, and charges; also, to enable the said Company to raise money for all or some of the purposes of the said intended Act, by the creation and issue of shares, or by mortgage or bond, or by such other means as the said Act shall authorise and direct; also, to empower the said Company on the one hand, and the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, and the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company, or any one or more of them, and either jointly or separately, on the other hand, to make and enter into agreements and arrangements with respect to the interchange, accommodation, and transmission of traffic, and the division and apportionment of receipts arising from traffic, and with reference to the construction, maintenance, use, and working of the Railway of the said intended Company; and also to enable the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company, or one or both of them, to contribute towards, and to hold shares in, the undertaking of the said intended Company, and for that purpose to raise further sums of money by the creation and issue of new shares in their undertaking, respectively, and by borrowing on mortgage or bond, and to guarantee the payment of Dividends or Interest on all or any part of the Share Capital of the said intended Company.
And Notice is hereby further Given, that on or before the 30th day of the present month of November, Duplicate Plans and Sections, shewing the direction lines and levels of the said intended Railway Branches and Works, and the lands in or through which the same are intended to be made, together with books of reference to such plans, containing the names of the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees and occupiers of such lands, and a published map with the line of the intended Railway and Branches delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction; and a copy of this notice, as published in the "Dublin Gazette," will be deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Dublin, at his office in Kildare-street, in the City of Dublin, and with the Clerk of the Peace of the City of Dublin, at his office in Green-street, in said City; and that a copy of so much of the said plans, sections, and books of reference as relates to each of the Parishes in or through which the said Railway, Branches, and Works are intended to be made, and also a copy of the said "Gazette" notice, will be deposited on or before the said 30th day of the present month of November with the Clerk of the South Dublin Union, at his office in the Workhouse of that Union, in James'-street, in the parish of St. James, in the County of the said City of Dublin.
And it is also intended, by said Act (so far as may be necessary), to amend the several Acts relating to the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, that is to say:—
An Act passed in the 7th and 8th years of her present Majesty, cap. 100; 8th and 9th Vic. cap. 124; 9th and 10th Vic. caps. 194 and 196; 10th and 11th Vic. cap. 93; 14th and 15th Vic. cap. 80; 15th and 16th Vic. cap. 2; 16th and 17th Vic. cap. 142; 20 and 21 Vic. caps. 1, 62, and 86, and the 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 36; as also the several Acts relating to the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company (that is to say), An Act passed in the 1st and 2nd years of his late Majesty William IV., cap. 69; 4th and 5th Wm. 4th cap. 26.; 9 and 10 Vic. cap. 208; 10th and 11th Vic. cap. 61; 11th and 12th Vic cap. 29; 14th and 15th Vic. cap 108; 20 and 21 Vic. cap. 29, and the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Act, 23 and 24 Vic., 1860, and all other Acts relating to the Great Southern and Western Railway, and the Dublin and Kingstown Railway respectively.
And Notice is hereby also given, that on or before the 23rd day of December, in the present year, printed copies of the Bill for effecting the objects specified in this notice will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1860.
JAMES MALLEY, Solicitor for the Bill.

KINGSTOWN IMPROVEMENT
(To enable the Kingstown Commissioners to provide for the Improvement of the Town and District of Kingstown, by executing the works and exercising other powers now within the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury of the county of Dublin.—Repeal or Amendment and Incorporation of Acts.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an Act for carrying into effect the following works, objects, and purposes, or some of them, (that is to say):—
To exempt from the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury of the county of Dublin, the town of Kingstown and other districts comprised within the limits to which "The Towns' Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854," now extends, or may hereafter extend, in relation to the making and maintaining of roads, bridges, footpaths, and other works within the same; and to extinguish the powers to levy County or Grand Jury Cess or other rates, now exercised by the said Grand Jury in relation thereto; and to enable the Kingstown Commissioners to exercise, within the said town and district, all or any of the powers hereinbefore mentioned, and others connected therewith; and if necessary, to incorporate the said Commissioners for better enabling them to carry into effect the purposes aforesaid.
To enable the said Commissioners to make provisions for better paving, lighting, draining, cleansing, supplying with water, and otherwise improving the said town and district; to make and maintain all necessary roads, bridges, footpaths, and other public works and thoroughfares within the same; to purchase and hold lands, houses, and other hereditaments; to levy cess or tolls, rates or duties, within the said town and district, for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; to confer or extinguish exemptions in relation to the payment thereof, or in relation to the payment of County or Grand Jury cess, or other rates now levied by the said Grand Jury within the said town and district, in relation to the said purposes; to provide for compensation being made out of the proposed rates or assessments, or otherwise, to the High Constable or collector of Grand Jury cess for the barony of Rathdown, within which the said town and district are situate, or other officers and servants who may be deprived of office or emolument by the operation of the said Act; to enable the said Commissioners to borrow money on mortgage of the rates; to establish weighing machines, and weights and measures, and to levy rates; to regulate the qualification of the Commissioners and of the electors; and to enable the said Commissioners to contract for the supply of water with the Corporation of the City of Dublin.
And for effecting the objects and purposes aforesaid to alter and amend, and, if necessary, to consolidate, or repeal, or to incorporate, so far as necessary, with the intended act, the powers and provisions of the following Acts, or some of them—namely, the Act of the 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 106, entituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws for the regulation of Grand Jury Presentments in the county of Dublin;" "The Commissioners Clauses Act 1847;" entitled "The Towns' Improvement Clauses Act, 1847." "The Towns Improvement (Ireland) Act, 1854," and the Act (local and personal,) 4th and 5th William IV., cap. 90.
And on or before the 22nd day of December next printed copies of the said intended Act will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
JOHN LALOR and ROBERT CASEY, Solicitors, Kingstown.
HOLMES, ANTON, & CO., Parliamentary Agents, Westminster.

Money.

TO BE LENT, Two Sums of £14,00 and £430, being Trust Money. They may remain out for several years, but the security must be unexceptionable.—Apply to EDWARD ROPER, Solicitor, 23, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE—IMPROVEMENT.
Amendment of Act—Election of Commissioners—Amendment of Borrowing Powers.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session for an Act to amend, alter, extend, vary, and enlarge some or all of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the 53rd year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III., intituled "An Act for Inclosing, Lighting, and Improving Fitzwilliam-square, in the County of the City of Dublin;" and to provide for the election of Commissioners and the raising of money, for the purposes mentioned in said Act, and to make other and additional provisions for the better and more effectually carrying out the purposes thereof.
On or before the 22nd day of December, 1860, printed copies of the Bill for effecting the objects specified in this Notice, or some of them, will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons.
Dated 15th November, 1860.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE. DAY BOAT.
ALTERATION OF TIME OF SAILING—ACCELERATED SERVICE.
On and after the 1st November the EXPRESS BOAT will leave the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 9-30 a.m., instead of 8-45 a.m., as heretofore.
The Train in connection with this boat will be due in London at 10-50 p.m., Greenwich time.
An Express Train will leave Westland-row Station at 9-15 a.m. (By order)
Chester, 29th Oct. J. O. BINGER.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860.
DOWN TRAINS.
The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.
The 5-0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at intermediate Stations.
The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla.
A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.
UP TRAINS.
A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 am for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations.
The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a.m.
ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE.
DOWN TRAINS.
A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.
The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.
UP TRAINS.
The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.
The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.
Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 7 30 p m.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
GOODS AND CATTLE TRAFFIC.
The Stations on the Tuam Line are now open for Goods and Cattle Traffic.
Particulars as to rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations.
Broadstone, Dublin, 13th November, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
OPENING OF THE LINE TO CASTLEREA.
The Line to Castlerea will be Opened for Passenger Traffic on THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1860.
TIME AND FARE TABLE.
DOWN TRAINS.

	Week Days.			Sundays.	1st C.		2nd C.				Par.	
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Leave Dublin,	7·0	11·0	4·0	10·30								
" Athlone,	10.50	2·20	7·5	2·10	14	0	11	0	7	3	6	6
" Roscommon	11.45	3·10	8·0	3·10	7	4	13	6	8	11	8	0
" Dunamon,	12·0	3 25	8 15	3·2	8	4	14	[illegible]	9	4	8	5
Arrive at Castlerea	12·30	3·50	8 45	3·50	0	6	15	6	10	4	9	4

UP TRAINS.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Leave Castlerea,	6·30	12 40	4 15	4·15								
" Dunamon,	7 0	1·5	4.40	4·40	2	0	1	6	1	0	0	10
" Roscommon,	7 15	1·20	5 0	5·0	3	2	2	4	1	6	1	4
" Athlone.	8·10	2·40	5 55	5·55	6	6	4	10	3	2	2	10
Arrive at Dublin	11.30	5·30	10·0	10·0	20	6	15	6	10	4	9	4

W. FORBES, Manager.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
WATERING TROUGHS FOR CATTLE.
A charitable lady having offered to contribute £10 towards the above object, if a sum of £20 be raised by contributions before the 1st of January, 1861, the Committee of this Society earnestly call upon the friends of humanity to enable them to embrace so kind an offer, and to alleviate the sufferings of the poor dumb animal by the erection of water troughs through the city.
The smallest contribution will be thankfully received at the office, or by Messrs. La Touche & Co., Castle-street; or Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; or by the Collector, Mr. L. Gaynor.
(By order)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Honorary Secretary.
Office, 48, Lower Sackville-street, 6th November, 1860.
N.B.—In lodging money, contributors will kindly say if it be intended for this SPECIAL OBJECT, or for the GENERAL FUND, of the Society.

Sermons.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY.
Founded 1839.
THE ANNUAL SERMON, in aid of this Institution, will be preached (God willing) in ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH, at 12 o'clock Noon, On To-morrow (SUNDAY), November 18th, 1860, By the Rev. F. F. CARMICHAEL, A.B., Curate.
Within the last twelve months (besides affording means of respectable interment to four deceased Members, and supplying medicine and medical attendance to all who require them), the Committee have been enabled to extend the usual weekly relief to about 130 cases of sickness, and at Easter to distribute a liberal gratuity amongst the members in benefit.
The weekly pennies from this poor locality are inadequate of themselves to encompass these and the other unavoidable disbursements; and the liberality of Christian friends is relied on to sustain the benevolent action of this Society.

ST. ANNE'S PAROCHIAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOLS.
The Annual Sermon (postponed from February) will be preached in St. Anne's Church, On To-morrow (SUNDAY), NOV. 25th, at NOON SERVICE, By the VEN. ARCHDEACON GREGG.
These Schools comprise—1. A Boarding School for 20 boys; 2. Boys' Day School; 3. Girls' Day School; 4. Infants' School; 5. Male Evening School; 6. Two Sunday Schools, attended by three hundred children.

HAROLD'S-CROSS CHURCH SUNDAY, DAILY, AND INFANT SCHOOLS.
The Annual CHARITY SERMON, in behalf of the above Schools, will be Preached (God willing), on To-morrow (SUNDAY), 18th NOV., 1860, in HAROLD'S-CROSS CHURCH, by the Rev. WILLIAM ASKIN, A.M., Minister.
These schools depend entirely for their support on the collections made at this Annual Sermon, and on the liberality and exertions of kind friends. It is requested that those who cannot attend the Sermon will be so good as to send contributions, which, however small, will be thankfully received by Rev W H Askin, 74, Leinster-road; Maxwell M'Master, Esq, 97, Grafton-street; Henry Geoghegan, 41, Rathmines-road; William A. Hayes, Esq, Edmondstown Park; William F Fletcher, Esq, 32, Rathmines-road; and John H Evans, Esq, 73, Leinster-road.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, 45, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.
Patron, the EARL OF RODEN.
On To-morrow (SUNDAY), 18th of Nov., 1860, A SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in THE CHAPEL of the MOLYNEUX ASYLUM, Peter-street, by the Rev. CHARLES FLEURY, D.D., Chaplain, and one of the Honorary Secretaries, and a collection made in aid of the above Association. Divine Service to commence at Twelve o'clock.
The objects of the Association are to better the condition of the Protestant Poor of this City through the combined exertions of temporal and religious agencies; to prevent those in temporary distress from sinking into poverty; to preserve those in poverty from absolute pauperism; and to rescue the young from the contamination of the workhouse.
Since the formation of the Association, no less than 19,184 families, consisting of 58,126 individuals, have been relieved, to the extent of £7,466.

ST. AUDEON'S PAROCHIAL MALE SCHOOL.
The Annual CHARITY SERMON in behalf of this Institution, will be preached (D.V.) in the PARISH CHURCH OF ST. AUDEON'S, CORNMARKET (off High-street), On To-morrow (SUNDAY), the 18th NOV., By the Rev. F. DAY, A.M., Minister of St. Matthias' Church.
The Governors of the Parochial School of St. Audeon's are thankful to be able to report most favourably of this valuable Institution. Founded at a very early period by the piety of those who have long since gone to their rest, it steadily continues to diffuse the blessings of a Scriptural education in a populous and impoverished locality; while such secular learning is imparted as may, with God's blessing, fit the pupils in after years for the business of life.
Forty five boys are at present on the roll. Twenty of those boys whose attendance is regular and conduct good, are comfortably clad at the cost of the Institution, and in due time apprenticed to Protestant Masters, who are under an obligation to send them regularly to Church and Sunday School.
When it is remembered that local aid is inadequate to keep those schools in efficiency, and that extraordinary demands have been made recently on the parishioners for the repairs of the Parish Church, it is hoped that the wealthy residents of other parishes will assist on this occasion. The Governors gratefully acknowledge that such assistance has been given in former years, and very confidently expect a continuance of Christian sympathy and support.
The Benefactions of those who are unable to attend will be received by the Rev. Alexander Leeper, B.D., Rector, 10, Kildare-street; the Rev. Henry Hare, curate; the Venerable the Archdeacon of Glendalagh; or by Henry K. Courtney, Esq., Bridgefoot-street; George Crowe, Esq., Lower Bridge-street; Ledger Wilson, Esq., 7, Usher's-island; Michael B. Lacy, Esq., 8, Ushers'-quay; R. E. Tyndall, Esq., Merchant's-quay; Dr Mahood, Upper Bridge-street; Thomas Vance, Esq., 6, Lower Bridge-street; Samuel Parker, Esq., Back-lane; Edward Waight, Esq., Leeds Hall, Cornmarket; William Parker, Esq., Back-lane.
THOMAS CRISTIAN SCOTT, 17, Merchant's-quay, JOHN COTTLE 23, Ushers-island, } Church-Wardens.

UNION, LOVE, PEACE.
THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. J. B. SMYH. Conclusion of "The fulness of joy."
MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer, Praise, and Address by different Clergymen.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. EDWARD HARTE. Subject, "The Great Salvation."
Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations. Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (JESUS) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.
NOTE.—On this evening, and at the same hour, Prayer might also be made in every household throughout the United Kingdom; and thus a NATIONAL PRAYER MEETING may be held by myriads of people, on every Monday, before the Throne of the Eternal, to offer through Jesus the sacrifice of prayer and praise.

THE REV. J. D. POWELL will preach (D.V.) in the Wesleyan Chapel, BLACKHALL-PLACE, on TO MORROW (SUNDAY), NOV. 18, at Two o'clock noon, and Seven o'clock Evening. Evening Subject—"The Importance of Working while 'tis called To-day," being an improvement of the death of one of the most useful members of the congregation.

THE REV. J. B. SMYTH, of Belfast, will preach (D.V.) in South Great George's-street Chapel, on To-morrow Evening (Sunday), November 18, at 7 o'clock. After the Service a Revival Prayer Meeting will be conducted by the Rev. John White.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON, In behalf of the SUNDAY AND DAILY SCHOOLS OF ST. PAUL'S PARISH, Will be preached (D.V.) on SATURDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1860, BY THE Rev. THOMAS MILL, A.M., Incumbent of St. Jude's. Divine Service to Commence at Twelve o'clock.
St. Paul's Schools were originally founded for the benefit of the Children of Soldiers who had fallen in Battle, and was for a considerable period the only Institution of the kind in Ireland.
They have since been for many years Free Daily Schools, under the superintendence of the Parochial Clergy; affording a suitable education to (at present) over 100 children of poor parishioners; and are mainly dependent on the proceeds of the Annual Charity Sermon for their support. The Governors are compelled to appeal earnestly to the benevolence of the charitable of other localities in consequence of the now impoverished state of this once wealthy parish, and the loss of many very liberal benefactors.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Reverend Preacher, Blackrock; the Rev W J H LeFanu, Rector, 5, Blackhall-street; Rev L C Reichardt, 18, Ellis'-quay Curate; H Kelly, Esq, 29, Ellis'-quay, and W Graham, Esq, Smithfield, Churchwardens; W Anderson, Esq, 7, Blackhall-street; W Johnstone, Esq, 22, Blackhall-street; R Milliner, Esq, 55, Queen-street; Major Cockburn, 49, Lower Mount-street; H Ingram, Esq, Phenix Glen Lodge; J Ireland, Esq, 12, Ellis'-quay; Dr Madden, 9, Blackhall-street; J Thorp Esq, 2, Tighe-street; Dr Torney, 8, Blackhall-street; W Wynne, Esq, 1, Blackhall-street; and C Halliday, Esq, Monkstown Park, Treasurer.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.
In the matter of the Estate of Christopher Plunkett, Esq., Owner; Exparte John Dooner, Esq., Petitioner.
TAKE NOTICE that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the Lands of Cloughlea, and part thereof, called Hermitage, part of Clonroadbeg and Gortnacrieecy; Premises in Mill-street, Cork-Alley-lane, otherwise Connell's-lane, and the Mall, in the town of Ennis, all situate in the barony of Islands and county of Clare, held under two leases, for lives renewable for ever, dated, respectively, 30th September, 1695, and 5th February, 1695, made by Francis Gore to John M'Namara, and lease for lives renewable for ever, dated 5th February, 1695, made by Francis Gore to James M'Namara, formerly the estate of said Christopher Plunkett, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court; and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or on foot of the deed mentioned in the Schedule hereto, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified, with the Clerk, on or before the 15th day of December, 1860, and to appear on the following Thursday, the 20th December, at Eleven o'clock, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule. And further take Notice, that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.—Dated this 13th day of November, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
WILLIAM SMYTH, Solicitor having the carriage of the proceedings, No. 3, Beresford-place, Dublin.
SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
Deed dated 3rd September, 1810—Daniel Creagh, Esq., 1st part; Francis M'Namara, Esq., and Lucinda, his wife, 2nd part; Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq., 3rd part; and Charles O'Callaghan, Esq., 4th part, whereby the Lands sold (amongst others) were granted to said Charles O'Callaghan, to hold subject to the uses in said deed mentioned.

IN CHANCERY.
ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS.
Cause Petition, under "The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850," Sec. 15.
In the matter of Elizabeth Abigail Smythe and Thos. Jas. Smythe, executrix and executor of Hamilton Smythe, Esq., deceased, Petitioners; Arthur James Hamilton Smythe, Rosalind Emily Hamilton Smythe, Madeline Anna Hamilton Smythe, and Henry Hamilton Smythe, minors, Respondents.
I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be Creditors or Pecuniary Legatees of Hamilton Smythe, Esq., Q.C., late of 16, North Great George's-street, Dublin, and of Dollanstown, in the county of Meath, deceased, on or before the 6th day of December next, to furnish in writing to James Tyrrell, of No. 41, Kildare-street, Dublin, the Solicitor for said Petitioners, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Petitioners may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said Creditors shall receive due notice. And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.
I also require all persons having claims affecting the real and freehold estate of the said Hamilton Smythe to file same, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on or before the 22nd day of December next, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved according to the General Orders of the 19th May, 1857.
Dated this 12th day of November, 1860.
E. LITTON, Master in Chancery.
JAMES TYRRELL, Solicitor for the Petitioner, 41, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

House and Land Agency Office, 4, Besboro' Buildings, Kingstown.
TALBOT COALL respectfully informs the nobility and gentry requiring Winter or permanent Residence in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, Monkstown, Blackrock, or Dalkey, that he has upon his books a variety, furnished or unfurnished, particulars of which may be had of TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, Undertaker, &c.
N.B.—Job Carriages and Safety Covered Furniture Vans, Spring Floats, &c., for hire.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE AND PREMISES, No. 41, Capel-street, measuring 18 feet in front, and 81 feet in depth. The tenant will be required to expend money in repairs, and a lease will be given.—Apply to Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

KINGSTOWN—SANDYCOVE.—To be LET, Furnished, a small, comfortable House, containing Drawingroom, Parlour, three Bedrooms, and Kitchen. Terms, £8 till 1st of April.—Apply at No. 3, Sandycove-terrace, Kingstown.

TOWN OF LONGFORD.—TO BE LET, that First-Class Business House and Concerns, lately in the possession of Mr. JAMES KENNA, deceased, with walled-in garden, extensive stabling and stores, enclosed in lock-up yard. The House is large, roomy, and comfortable, situated in the best business part of the Main-street. The shop, having been recently remodelled and improved, is fit for immediate business. Such an opportunity for a first-class business situation has not occurred in Longford for years.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE LEMON, Longford.

Lodgings.

WANTED, within 10 minutes' walk or so of Carlisle Bridge, a nice SITTINGROOM and BEDROOM, with attendance, &c., for a respectable married couple; or a good large Room, furnished as Sittingroom and Bedroom, would not be objected to; terms not to exceed £24 per year; no letters will be attended to that do not state terms.—Address "No. 94," IRISH TIMES Office.

Auctions.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in the Public Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on WEDNESDAY, November 21, 1860, a quantity of Household Furniture, comprising two very prime set of Dining Tables on Pillars and Claws, with Thickened Tops; Parlour and Drawingroom Chairs, Sofas and Loungers; Loo, Sofa, and Card Tables; Bedsteads, with Curtains and Paillasses, Curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding; Toilet Tables and Basin Stands, &c.; Kitchen Furniture and Culinary Articles.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., Auctioneers.
Who respectfully announce to the admirers of the Fine Arts that there will be a Sale of valuable Ancient and Modern Pictures in their Gallery on Friday, the 23rd of November, which will include an undoubted original portrait of Oliver Goldsmith, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; also good specimens by Shayers, Meadows, Rothwell, &c.

LITERARY SALEROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
Law Library of a Barrister retiring from the Profession.
H. LEWIS begs to announce that he will SELL BY AUCTION, in these Rooms, on TUESDAY NEXT, 20th November, and following days, an excellent collection of Law Books, forming the Library of a Barrister who is retiring from the Profession owing to delicate health.
It comprises most of the Modern Reports carefully completed to the present time; also Text Books, Statutes, &c.; with three very superior open Bookcases of Polished Mahogany, and other Furniture suitable for any respectable Library.
H. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. BENTLEY and SON'S NOV. Estates Sale, 1860.—Messrs. BENTLEY will submit for Sale BY AUCTION, in their Estates Saleroom, 110, GRAFTON-STREET, on Saturday, 24th NOVEMBER, 1860. The following, with other valuable Profit Rents and Properties, separately and in Lots, to suit Purchasers:—

Lots.	Premises.	Unexpired Residue of Term for which held.	Profit Rents. £ s. d.
1	26, Upper Gloucester-street ..	122 years.	30 15 4
2	23, Upper Abbey-street, and 55, Great Strand-street	45 years.	32 1 10
3	25, Molesworth-street	847 years	44 12 4
4	40, Upper Gloucester-street ..	803 years	41 7 8
5	54, Middle Abbey-street ..	183 years	53 16 11
6	47 and 48, North King street and 49 and 50, North King-street	held in fee.	78 13 10

Messrs. Bentley and Son take this opportunity of inviting those who may desire to dispose of Properties, or of Interests in Houses or Lands, as well as those anxious to invest therein, to avail themselves of their Sale on the 24th instant, as one that will afford peculiar opportunity for judicious investment, as well as facilities for the disposal of Properties, Profit Rents, Annuities, or Rent Charges, without resorting to the ordinary protracted and expensive modes of doing so, alike unsatisfactory to Vendors and Purchasers.
Messrs. Bentley's List will remain open up to Saturday, the 17th instant, to receive additional announcements.
BENTLEY and SON, Agents, Auctioneers and Valuators, 110, Grafton-street.

MESSRS. BENTLEY & SON will include in their Sale by Auction, on SATURDAY, 24th NOV., 1860, in their Estates Saleroom, 110, Grafton-street, the INTEREST in the LEASE of the House and Premises, No. 37, York-street, subject to the rent of £55 14s 1d per annum, 165 years unexpired.

MESSRS. BENTLEY & SON will include in their Sale by Auction on SATURDAY, 24th NOV., 1860, in their Estates Saleroom, 110, Grafton-street, a PROFIT RENT of £53 per annum, arising out of the House, No. 5, Fitzgibbon-street.

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
Sale of Household Furniture.
JOHN BURKE respectfully intimates that he has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY NEXT, 19th NOV., at No. 50, Great Brunswick-street (for non-payment of rent), several articles of Household Furniture, comprising twelve parlour chairs in haircloth; breakfast and dinner tables; mahogany pier cabinet, with Cheffonier; six drawingroom chairs and a couch, in damask; carpets, rugs, fenders and fire-irons, curtains and blinds; office table, a few engravings; chimney glass, cabinet, enclosed dressing stand, loo table and cover, French bedsteads and mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets and counterpanes, dressing tables and basin stands, commodes, toilet glasses, painted wardrobe, stair carpeting and rods, hall chair, delft, glass, kitchen utensils, &c.
Sale to Commence at Twelve o'clock.
JOHN BURKE, Auctioneer, Great Rooms, 13, Upper Sackville-street.

MANGEL WURZEL FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, at SWEETMOUNT HOUSE, DUNDRUM, a quantity of Mangel Wurzel; price for one week, 18s per ton, not delivered. 15th November, 1860.
Also, a quantity of Potatoes, picked and free from disease, 4s per cwt.

Dress.

COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 43 AND 44, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.
DAILY ARRIVALS OF NEW WINTER GOODS, IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.
Newest and most Elegant Designs, in MANTLES and SHAWLS, PARISIAN MILLINERY, BONNETS, and HEAD DRESSES, FRENCH RIBBONS, FEATHERS, and FLOWERS, GLACE and BROCHE SILKS, VELVETS, and FLOUNCINGS, DROUGETS, A most Choice Selection, in ROBES, DRESSES, and SKIRTS. FURS, An Extensive Assortment of all Descriptions.
N.B.—The traffic in Grafton-street being frequently interrupted, it is respectfully suggested that the entrance in Wicklow-street, being in a quiet thoroughfare, is the most convenient for carriages.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.

Horses and Carriages.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, GENTLEMEN AND CLERGY OF THE CITY.
HORSES, VEHICLES, HARNESS.
On THIS DAY (Saturday), 17th November, 1860, Sale thoroughly well advertised in all quarters, thus securing a fair business competition for all consignments to the ROYAL HIBERNIAN HORSE REPOSITORY, MARY-STREET.
HENRY ANDERSON respectfully begs leave to call the particular attention of Disposers and the Buyers of Horses, Vehicles, and Harness, to the importance of this day (Saturday), 17th November, 1860, for business. Auction at half-past 12 o'clock, duly advertised.
HENRY ANDERSON, Auctioneer.
Preliminary Notice.
Sale of Household Furniture, Turkey, Tapestry, and Kidderminster Room Carpets and Hearth Rugs; Culinary and Toilet Glasses, China, Glass, and Delft; a fine Two Six-Octave Square Pianofortes, a Set of New Harness, &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden). A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their FIRE Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their LIFE Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Lavey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
Total Annual Revenue exceeds .. .. £300,000.
Accumulated Funds in hand over .. .. £700,000.
FIRE.
NEARLY THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED, £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
TRUSTEES: John Shaw Leigh, Esq. and John Naylor, Esq.
DIRECTORS: Chairman—Charles Turner, Esq. Deputy Chairmen { Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., and Edward Johnston, Esq.
T D Anderson, Esq; Michael Belcher, Esq; George Booker, Esq; Thomas Bouch, Esq; Michael Bousfield, Esq; David Cannon, Esq; Thomas Dover, Esq; S R Graves, Esq; James Holme, Esq; Thomas Dyson Hornby, Esq; George H Horsfall, Esq; Richard Houghton, Esq; Maxwell Hyslop, Esq; Roger Lyon Jones, Esq; E T Kearsley, Esq; James Lawrence, Esq; David Malcolmson, Esq; W J Marrow, Esq; Francis Maxwell, Esq; William Smith, Esq; John Torr, Esq.
ACTUARY AND MANAGER: PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.
IRELAND.
DUBLIN AND NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH: No. 49, DAME-STREET.
MEDICAL OFFICERS: Thomas E Beatty, Esq, M D, 18, Merrion-square North. | J H Wharton, Esq, B A, T C D, L K, Q C P, F R C S, 34, York-street.
SOLICITOR: Edward John Smith, Esq, 31, Rutland-square.
LOCAL MANAGER: J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq.
With Agencies in the principal towns.
N.B.—Influential Agents required in those places where the Company is not represented. Apply to J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq., Local Manager, 49, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
New and most valuable system of Assurance, whereby a Policy becomes payable equally in the event of any affliction or accident by which the Assured is totally incapacitated and rendered unfit for the pursuit of his usual calling, and for the support either of himself or of his family at death.
All information respecting the above, as also in relation to the Industrial Branch, can be obtained on application to JOHN WHITTINGTON, Esq., Secretary for Ireland, 10½, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Active and influential Agents wanted where the Company is at present unrepresented. Remuneration liberal. A handsome commission to Solicitors on the introduction of business.

Medical.

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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
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Loose Teeth, arising from any causes, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
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DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
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"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
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ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

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SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES, specially adapted for the present Season. Also, YOUTHS' CAPES in every variety. COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

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JOHN G. DELANY Begs leave to announce that his stock of TWEEDS, BEAVER FRIEZES, &c., suited for the winter season, are now on view at the above Establishment.
Gentlemen's own Materials made up.
STRICT PUNCTUALITY WARRANTED.

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If you want a good fit, moderate charges, and punctuality as to time, try F. HEALY, 31, HENRY-STREET, (Opposite the General Post-office.)
A good assortment of ready-made VESTS, for Morning and Evening wear, to suit the seasons.
N.B.—Persons purchasing their own cloth are specially invited to try the above Establishment.

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P. CRANNY, Bootmaker to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, respectfully apprises the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has just returned from the Continental Markets with all the latest Parisian Fashions and a large supply of French Leather, which he has purchased on advantageous terms, and of which he will give his Customers the benefit.
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The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

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BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

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20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
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A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 3s.; Ladies' ditto, 3s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

ORIENTAL BATHS, 50, UPPER RATHMINES.—The Rathmines Turkish Bath is pronounced by many who have had fair trial to be the best in Dublin! Satisfactory reasons why given to inquiries at the Baths. Prices—Morning and Evening, 1s; Daytime, 1s 6d; Shampooing, 6d. Health! Strength! Cleanliness! Invigoration! Increasing Numbers! Entire Satisfaction!

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

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White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

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JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

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5000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL, ex Jane Williams, from Rouen.
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE beg to announce that their large and direct importation from the Continental Markets enable them to sell their superior French Colza Oil at 4s. 1d. per gallon.
Persons taking Five Gallons and upwards will be allowed a reduction. Country orders punctually attended to.
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE, 25, EDEN-QUAY.

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We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in Chandeliers, Lobby Lights, Lanterns, Brackets, &c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON, LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS, FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.
Vase Moderateur Lamps, Pillar do. do., Stand do. do., in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers.
Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned.
Finest French Colza Oil.
GEORGE DIXON, Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer, Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, (Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

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PATENT BELMONTINE AND PARAFFIN LAMPS.
The Best and Cheapest yet produced.
M'MASTER AND CO. are now supplied with an extensive and varied Stock of the above, comprising Table Lamps of the newest designs, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use.
Special attention is directed to "The Registered Bude Lamp," which, for illuminating power as a Lamp is unequalled. Hall and Passage Lamps in various patterns.
THE WORKING MAN'S LAMP, COMPLETE for 1s 3d!!
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The Albion Photogen Lamp are the best and cheapest yet produced.
These Lamps, with Patent Spring Burners and Flange Chimneys, are a patent improvement on every other burner in use. Can be regulated like gas, and give the cheapest non-explosive Portable Light known.
WILLIAM ELLWOOD is now supplied with a varied Stock of the above, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use. Also a cheap Lamp for working men.
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The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL. WILLIAM DANIEL, Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.
Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms, 55, MARY STREET, DUBLIN.
Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

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MILNER'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.
HODGES AND SONS particularly desire to call attention to these safeguards against fire, which effectually preserve all books, deeds, and whatever valuables they may contain, having been proved to be perfectly fire-proof under the most severe tests, and are furnished with gunpowder proof locks, which renders it impossible for them to be opened except by the key. They can be had in all sizes, at HODGES AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

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A large number of these very superior machines always in Stock, for every branch of trade, particularly for Tailoring and Stitching. They are easy to keep in order, and the STITCHING CANNOT BE RIPPED. To be had at 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
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A SECOND PLACE Entrance Man and Royal Scholar in T.C.D. is prepared to give Tuitions, in Classics:—Apply to "F. J. D., Tuition," IRISH TIMES Office.

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NURSE (where a Nursery Maid is kept).—The friends of a respectable, steady Young Woman are anxious to procure for her the above Situation; she has lived for some time in England; has a good accent and manner; can work very neatly, and make up fine things; is a Protestant; a place in Dublin or the suburbs more sought than high wages.—Address "M. D.," care of Rev. H. VERE WHITE, 37, Dawson-street.

HOUSEMAID, in a Gentleman's family, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who can be well recommended; has no objection to the country, and understands her business perfectly well.—Address "E. K.," 55, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, a steady Young Woman, who knows her business perfectly, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress; has long and satisfactory discharges from respectable families with whom she has lived.—Address "M. D. Housemaid," 14, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman; is a good Plain Cook; has no objection to a little washing; is not long from the country.—Address, "M. W.," 16, Great Brunswick-street, 1, North Earl-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK, in a gentleman's family, a respectable Person who knows her business in all its branches—soups, pastries, creams, jellies, made dishes, pickling, preserving, baking of breakfast and household bread, the cutting up and curing of meat, and the management of a large establishment with economy; will be highly recommended by families of distinction; no objection to town or country; no lady need apply who does not keep a kitchen-maid.—Address "W. Z.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 60, Grafton-street.

JUST returned from the Country, a Good COOK, who perfectly understands her business, soups, blancmanges, and jellies; also making breakfast bread; is of the Established Church, and would prefer a situation in town, or its vicinity.—Address "A. E.," 169, Great Britain-street, or IRISH TIMES Office. Will be heard of for a week.

COOK, or would take charge of a small Dairy, a steady Woman, in either of the above capacities; can be highly recommended.—Address "M. L., Cook," 19, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady active Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; has no incumbrance; having the most respectable testimonials from her last family, residing in town.—Address "J. B.," 2, South Frederick-street.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a steady, respectable Young Woman, very cleanly in her habits; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "E. L.," 60, Grafton-street, or 20, North Earl-street.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable, steady Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; has no encumbrance, and can be highly recommended by respectable families residing in town at present.—Address "A. G.," 1, Cavendish-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Woman who understands her business; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be well recommended from families in town at present; she will be found industrious, managing, and trustworthy in all things that is placed in her charge; understands the care of a dairy.—Address "M. G.," 37, Upper Sackville-street, or 3, Middle Gardiner-street.

A LADY is anxious to procure, for a steady, active Woman, a Situation as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, active and cleanly both in person and habits, perfectly understands her business in all its branches; soups, made dishes, &c.; can produce most satisfactory discharges, most respectable references also, and will be recommended by her last mistress. She is a Protestant, and has no objection to small washing where a second servant is kept, a permanent situation being more an object than wages.—Address "C. M.," 30, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES.

GOOD PLAIN COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business, as plain Cook; is an excellent laundress; is cleanly in her habits; has no incumbrance, and has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. A.," 23, Grafton-street, or 1, North Earl-street.

GOOD COOK (PLAIN), or THOROUGH SERVANT, in family; can wash ladies fine clothes if required.—Any commands for "M. B.," 2, Cavendish-row, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be strictly attended to.

AS PLAIN COOK or HOUSEMAID; understands her business in either capacities; can wash and make up the things in the neatest manner; is a Protestant.—Address "C. S.," 140, Lower Baggot-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

COOK (Plain), or THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Young Woman, not long from the country, wishes for a Situation, has no objection to a respectable house of business; can wash and make up; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "B. H.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 25, North Earl-street.

PLAIN COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT, a smart active Young Woman, just disengaged, wants a situation as above, in a small, respectable family; can wash and make up in the neatest manner.—Any commands will be most respectably attended to at 44, Lower Baggot-street, or 60, Grafton-street, for "E. C."

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for a respectable Young Woman from the country, who is a good PLAIN COOK AND LAUNDRESS, and would take charge of a dairy if required; has no objection to the country.—Address "M. M.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 14, Grafton-street.

THOROUGH SERVANT.—A strong, active Young Girl wants a situation as above; is a good washer; would go to a house of business; will be highly recommended.—Please address "B. K.," 25, Mary-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

LIGHT PORTER, LODGEKEEPER, or GROOM.—A Pensioner, only a few days disengaged, with four good conduct marks, is anxious for employment.—Address, "J. D.," 22, Queen-street.

MESSENGER, or OFFICE PORTER.—A respectable Lad, aged 19, wishes to obtain a situation in either of the above capacities; can read and write, and knows the city well; can be well recommended by his last employer.—Please address "G. L.," 35, Wicklow-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

A LADY, having no further occasion for the services of an old and faithful servant, is anxious to procure a situation for him as BUTLER, in a small, regular family; she would also recommend him as Caretaker or Hall Porter; emolument not so much object as a comfortable situation.—Application to be made to "J. M.," 20, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock, where every information can be had.

BUTLER, or INSIDE SERVANT, a steady, respectable Man, who is but a short time disengaged, in consequence of the family he last lived with going abroad; he perfectly understands his business in every respect, and will be found a trustworthy person; would prefer a situation where he is a Protestant, and will be heard of until the latter end of the week.—Please address "G. R.," 30, Lower Abbey-street.

GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT, a smart, active Man, who perfectly understands his business; has lived with families of respectability; can produce the most satisfactory testimonials; will make himself useful and obliging; is a member of the Church of England.—Address "C. H.," 11, Grafton-street, or 10, Lower Sackville-street; will be heard of for a week, if not engaged.

COACHMAN, a steady, smart Man, of light weight, knows his business; has lived with families of distinction; can wait at table if required; is a teetotaller for a long period; has genuine characters.—Address "D. W.," 28, Dawson-street.

COACHMAN, or GROOM AND COACHMAN, a steady, active Man, of cleanly and orderly habits; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness, and is a careful driver in double and single harness; can be highly recommended as a trustworthy and obliging servant; has no objection to town or country.—Address "H. B.," 60, Grafton-street, or 1, Cavendish-row.

Wanted.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER and MISTRESS WANTED, in the beginning of January next, for a School within four miles of a good market town in the South of Ireland. The Master to instruct a Mixed School, and the Mistress to teach the younger children in the forenoon; and in the afternoon, plain needlework to the girls. Salary, £50 a-year, a house, and two tons of coals.—Testimonials to be sent to "X. Y.," 3, De Vesci-terrace, Kingstown.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—WANTED, TWO GOOD TURN-OVER APPRENTICES, to whom permanent employment will be given, and principally day work; terms is 8d per hundred of Brevier.—Apply to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES.

WANTED, a THOROUGH SERVANT, for a small Family (of two persons); must know plain Cooking, and be able to wash. Terms £5 a year, and six shillings weekly, board wages; must be a Protestant, and have the highest references as to character.—Inquire for "H. H.," at IRISH TIMES Office.

ADVERTISER wants persons to join him in chartering a SCREW COLLIER to bring Coals to Dublin, in £1 Shares (Limited).—Address, free, enclosing stamped directed envelope, "Charter," IRISH TIMES Office.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
The Patent Faucet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions.
Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

C. BAILEY, ROPE MANUFACTURER, 33, BACHELOR'S-WALK.
Has constantly on hands RICK COVERS, WINNOWING SHEETS, TARPAULINS, RABBIT NETS, &c., all of best quality, and lowest prices.
Sheep Nets, 10s. to 14s. per 50 yards.
Country orders punctually attended to.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR SALE OR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES and CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;
Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potato Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements and Machines.
Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds; the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses, and are capable of Threshing from 60 to 80 Barrels per day.
For terms and further information apply to JAMES NOBLE, DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.
Agent for the Sale of Vitriolised Bone Manure, Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrogenised Blood Manure, Grass Manure, Potato Manure, Concentrated Urate, Dissolved Bones (not dried), in Casks, Vitriolised Peruvian Guano and Bones, in Bags; Peruvian Guano, and all other Special Manures.
N.B.—Early orders are respectfully solicited for Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines Horse Rakes, and Patent Cultivators.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIRTHORPE AND SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
11 & 13, Cornhill, Dublin

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MADAME MANSON begs to announce to her kind Patrons her return from Paris with her personally selected purchases, consisting of all the Novelties of the Season in

Millinery Bonnets,	Wreaths,
Trimmed Straw do.,	Coiffures,
Crinoline do.,	Ribbons,
&c., &c.,	&c.,

For which she begs to solicit an early inspection.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

DUBLIN JUVENILE WAREHOUSE
6, NASSAU-STREET.
MRS. FLYNN
Begs to announce her return and the arrival of her New Goods, comprising every novelty of the Season suited for Children's Wear. Knickerbocker, Turcos, and Zouave Costume for Boys, in Cloth, Velvet, and Drouget;
All the new shapes in Hats, in Felt, Velvet, and Straw.
Trimmed Berceaunetts and Baskets.
P.S.—Ladies visiting the above establishment will have an opportunity of selecting from the largest and choicest assortment of novelties ever shown in this city.

GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
Charged Wholesale Prices.
300 Pair of BLANKETS, 4s 3d to 8s per Pair.
Rugs, Counterpanes, Flannels, Checks, Corduroy, Calicoes, &c., &c.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
2, 3, 4, AND 5,
WELLINGTON QUAY.

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New Warerooms are well supplied with Inverness Capes, from a Guinea upwards.
WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S
Entire Suits for Winter wear, at 45s, 55s, and 65s, are excellent value.
WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S
System of Trousers-cutting gives entire satisfaction, and has largely increased their trade. Prices from 12s 6d to prime West of England, 25s and 27s.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
35 and 36, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DAMASK AND CHINTZ WAREHOUSE,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of DENMARK-STREET).
J. CORBETT AND CO.
beg to inform the Trade and the Public that their EXTENSIVE STOCK is now ready for inspection.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

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10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 4s., guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains,, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, Improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
, The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

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Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone ..., Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

TO BE SOLD for £10, cost 15 Guineas, a Modern best Sheffield Plated Tea Urn, in fine condition. To be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, Grafton-street (late T. BENNETT'S).
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, Jewels, &c., purchased for cash, or taken in exchange. Plate lent on hire, and Old Plated Goods Re-plated and Re-gilt.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF Every Description, Mounted and Furnished
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818.
For the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medalees, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.
Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 95th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 22nd, 10th, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.
Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Mess-rooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery Repaired, Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Post-office orders attended to.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS.
Twenty Years' experience has fully established that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY
possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth its cost.
For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers,
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY,
25, DAME-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen.—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN:
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

Of importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

ELECTRO-PLATED SALVERS AND TEA SETS.
HODGES AND SON
Invite inspection of their immense assortment of Electro-Plated Articles, amongst which, besides the above, are Cruet Stands, Cake Baskets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.
The quality is excellent and the prices very moderate.
H. and S. may allude to the following amongst their almost unlimited Stock of House-furnishing Ironmongery, viz:—
Moderateur Lamps.
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles.
Best Table Cutlery. Dish Covers.
Japanned and Papier Mache Trays.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates.
Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Iron Bedsteads and Cots, &c.
HODGES and SONS are Agents for Milner's Fire-Proof Safes, and Boxes; and are manufacturers of their Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus, for heating Conservatories, Public Buildings, Churches, Warehouses, &c.
HODGES AND SONS,
Manufacturing Ironmongers,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
AND
20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,
Manufactory, Prices-lane.

KITCHEN RANGES, GRATES, &c., &c.
Good Cottage Range, with Oven or Boiler, 25s.
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, with Oven and Boiler, 30s, 35s, and 40s each.
Useful Family Range, complete, 50s, 55s, and 60s each.
Best heavy Kitchen Range, with Bright Mounting, 70s, 80s, and 90s.
Improved Close Fire Ranges, from £2 10s to £4.
The Etna Close Range, the most simple, economical, and convenient Range manufactured, from £5 5s to £13 13s.
Bedroom Grates, 3s 9d, 4s 3d, 4s 9d, 5s 6d, and 6s each.
Register Parlour Grates, 12s 6d, 15s, 17s 6d each.
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, with Fire Block Backs, 18s, 20s, and 25s.
Best Register Grates, with Steel Mouldings, Ground Fronts, &c., 30s, 40s, 50s and 60s.
Mantelpieces, from 8s 6d to £4 10s each.
The Celebrated American Cooking Stove, complete, with all the Cooking Utensils, £5 each.
Stoves in variety, suitable for Halls, Shops, Laundries, Harness Rooms, &c., equally cheap, at
WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S,
Furnishing Ironmongery Establishment,
23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
Builders and Parties improving their Houses will find it their advantage to inspect the above.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.
Best Class and extremely moderate in Price.
London Tea Urns, Dish Covers,
Engaged Best Steel, Ivory, Cutlery,
Best Electro-Plated Spoons and Forks,
Guaranteed to wear a great number of years,
Fenders and Fire Irons, Furnishing Ironmongery.
GEORGE T. WHITESTONE,
36, GRAFTON-STREET.

HORSE CLIPPING SEASON.
SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
133, STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
(Two Doors from Dycer's Repository.)
We beg to direct attention to our Large Assortment of Horse Clothing, suited to the present season, consisting of a variety of suits in best West of England Kersey, Rug-Pattern, and Silting Cloths, Newmarket Sheets, Sweaters and Blankets, Rollers, Knee-caps, &c., with every other article in our trade, all marked at lowest possible terms, consistent with supplying first-class Goods.
J. CLOSE AND CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MANUFACTURERS.

BONE SUPERPHOSPATE FOR WHEAT SOWING,
Peruvian Guano, Oil of Vitriol, Bleaching Powder, &c.; Ploughs, Grubbers, Turnip Slicers, Gates, &c., &c.
PAUL AND VINCENT,
5, BLACKHALL-PLACE, DUBLIN.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
(Under the Sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council).
At the last Drawing, which took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, June 30, 1860, there were 750 Prizes distributed, including upwards of One Hundred Paintings from £150 downwards.
The NEXT DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and will embrace:—

200 Picture Prizes	..	..	(See list.)
250 Statuettes, &c. &c.	..	..	(See list.)
250 Engravings in Gilt Frames	..	..	(See list.)
And 300 Sets of Photographs	..	..	(See list.)

MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.
This Art Union is not connected with any Exhibition of Paintings either in Manchester or elsewhere. To prevent disappointment, purchasers should, therefore, take particular care that their tickets are for the Art Union of Great Britain.
Tickets—Price One Shilling each—entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from all the principal Printsellers, Music, and Booksellers; or they will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope stamped and directed, together with Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number of Tickets required.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
39, Princess-street, Manchester.
THE ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—"It is but justice to say, that in so far as concerns the promise of the Manchester Shilling Art Union, to distribute Pictures and Art objects to subscribers, that promise has been kept."—*Art Journal*.
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street; and E. Smith, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

ROSES, FRUIT TREES, DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS, &c.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL & SONS,
CHURCHILL NURSERIES, GLASNEVIN,
AND SEED AND IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE,
7, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Most respectfully beg to intimate to their numerous Customers and the Public that they are now busy sending out their extensive and splendid stock of Roses, Fruit Trees, Dutch Flower Roots, Camellias, and Azaleas, covered with flower-buds; Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks; all the newest and best kinds of Strawberries, including "Oscar," "Wizard of the North," &c.; also the finest varieties of Rhubarb, in strong, established plants; Asparagus and Seakale; all of which are well deserving the attention of Purchasers.
They specially beg to call the attention of growers to their very superior stock of Dutch Flower Roots, particularly their large stock of first-class, named Double and Single Hyacinths, as also their fine mixed Hyacinths for beds, than which nothing can look gayer in the Spring, at a time when but little else is in flower; all of which on inquiry will be found at very moderate prices, the quality of the article being taken into consideration.
Descriptive Priced Catalogues may be had on application.
Early orders are most respectfully solicited, to prevent the possibility of disappointment.

O'CONNOR AND BAGNALL,
MARY'S-ABBEY,
Respectfully request
the attention
of the Trade and the Public
to
THEIR STOCK OF NEW FRUIT,
Now Landing
Ex "FOAM," from MALAGA,
and
Ex "DE BRUS," from BORDEAUX.

WINES, &c.—FOR GENUINE OLD WINES, well selected, Cognac Brandies of the vintages of 1841 to 1858, very Old Whiskeys, Hollands and Jamaica Rum, try the Tea and Wine Warehouse, 12 and 18, Great Denmark-street, established in 1837.
ROBERT BLAKE, Importer.
Orders by post executed with despatch.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES IN IRELAND.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS.
Respectfully beg the attention of their Friends and the Public to the following
LIST OF TEAS, WHICH THEY RECOMMEND.
All of which have been personally and carefully selected from the choicest parcels of the last and new Season's import, and will be found on trial superior to any Teas at the same price to be had elsewhere.
THE FINE STRONG BRISK BLACK AT 3s 4D.
A capital Tea for general use.
THE VERY SUPERIOR BLACK AT 3s 8D.
Of great strength and flavour, usually sold at 4s.
THE MATCHLESS BLACK AT 4s per lb.
(The finest Tea imported usually sold at 4s 4d.)
COFFEES GUARANTEED PURE AND ROASTED DAILY.

Rich Fine Flavoured Coffee,	..	..	1s 6d. per lb.
Particularly Choice Coffee,	..	..	1s 10d. "

OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
DUBLIN.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S

Celebrated Genuine Black Tea,	..	..	4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou,	..	..	3s 8d "

Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.
FAWCETT & CO.'S

Excellent Dinner Sherry,	..	..	24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled),	..	..	28s 0d "

Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.

Fawcett and Co.'s Best Old Irish Whiskey,	..	..	18s 0d per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)			
Fawcett and Co.'s Fine old Mellow do,	..	..	16s "
(Particularly recommended for family use.)			

Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.
OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT
is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c., at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.
FAWCETT AND CO.,
DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE DESIDERATUM IN TEA.
There are many descriptions of the finest qualities of BLACK TEA, very different in flavour, yet holding the same market value, annually imported to this country. These I retail, much improved in aroma by my peculiar knowledge of combining them.
The indiscriminate mixing for extra profit, so generally practised by retailers, who know more about figures than quality, is the chief source of disappointment to consumers, whom they allure by specious advertisements and showy establishments, to pay exorbitant prices for inferior Tea.
BLACK TEA.
My Finest Assam Flavoured Tea 3s 8d per lb (highest price).

Do	Souchong flavour	3s 8d	do
Do	Pekoe flavour	3s 8d	do
Congou		3s 4d	
"	do	3s 0d	

JAMES LYNCH,
Dealer (exclusively) in Tea,
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET,
DUBLIN.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS., 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown,
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—
W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

SHANNON SAUCE.
A New, Economical, and
DELICIOUS SAUCE,
For all kinds of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Cold Meat, Hashes, Soups, Gravies, &c.
Prepared only by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
DUBLIN;
And to be had of all respectable Dealers in Sauces in the Kingdom.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

GREAT SALE OF CHINA,
GLASS, LAMPS, &c,
11 and 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
and 12, NASSAU-STREET.
Mrs. WILLIAM THOMAS
Respectfully informs the Public that the magnificent Stock purchased by her late husband must be Sold, by order of the trustees, affording a rare opportunity to parties wishing to purchase really first-class goods at a very great reduction in price.
The Stock was purchased on the best terms, and from the first manufacturers in England, France, and Germany, and must be sold without reserve.
Mrs. WILLIAM THOMAS intends, under the kind patronage of her numerous customers, to carry on the business as usual.
Sole Agent and Manufacturer to Mr. J. F. BOAKE, Inventor of the celebrated Ærometris and Railway Signal Lamps.
Just received, a large and varied assortment of the best Moderateur Lamps, at a low price.
Best Colza Oil, Refined on the Premises,
11 and 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
and 12, NASSAU-STREET.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES, the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdero's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

PLATE GLASS, PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE,
61, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
YOUNG & GROVES beg to announce that they have just received a consignment of Antique Carved Oak Furniture, consisting of Flemish, Dutch, Elizabethan, and Cromwellian Chairs; likewise, fine Carved Oak Dinner Waggon, the trays supported by finely-carved Dolphins.
The above goods are suitable for library, diningroom, or ecclesiastical purposes, and particularly for hotel and clubroom use.
An inspection of the above goods is respectfully invited.
YOUNG AND GROVES,
Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, and General House Furnishers,
61, GRAFTON-STREET,
AND 11 AND 12, BACHELOR'S-WALK, DUBLIN.
Goods Hired, Bought, Exchanged, or Removed. Auctions Valuations, and Funerals attended.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE,
at 4, CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL; and
12, EUSTACE STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE LAUDER and CO. beg to offer their services to all parties wishing to obtain legal protection for inventions or designs, either in Great Britain and Ireland, or Foreign Countries.
We, having had great experience in procuring Patents for Inventions, can confidently advise Inventors in all matters relating to Patent Right, and give them the requisite information and assistance.
By the Patent Law Amendment Act, 15 and 16 Vict., c. 83, Royal Letters Patent for the protection of inventions, may be obtained at a trifling cost in comparison with the old expensive system, and immediate protection is granted at the time of application for the Patent.
The Patent Right under this Act extends to Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and is granted for fourteen years, under the following conditions and costs, including agency fees:—
Provisional Protection for Six Months, £10.
Although this protection secures the invention for six months from the date of application, yet by a recent rule of the Commissioners, notice to proceed with the Patent must be given at least two months before the Provisional protection expires, in order to give the necessary time for opposition and sealing the Patent; therefore the applicant must determine upon proceeding with, or relinquishing his claim within four months from the date of his application.
Obtaining the Great Seal to the Patent, if unopposed, £30.
If the opposition be entered against the grant, an extra charge will be incurred of about £5.
The Specification, which must bear a £5 Stamp, and Drawings if any are required, must be filed within six months from the date of application, which are charged according to the extent of the subject and intricacy of the drawings.
At the expiration of the third year, an additional stamp duty of £50, and at the expiration of the seventh year, one of £100, must be paid, or the Patent Right will cease.
GEORGE LAUDER AND CO.,
Consulting Engineers,
Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
Gas Regulators supplied.

COALS of the BEST QUALITY, forwarded in Bags to all parts of the Country by Rail or Canal.
BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL MERCHANT,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN,
Offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash; first-class Orrel Coal, Gliorux, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Scotch, Cardiff (for Smiths' use), Cannel, and House Slack.
No charge made for the use of Bags, if returned without delay, and prepaid.
Large Safety Furniture Vans, Floats, Spring Carts, and Piano Vans on Hire.
Tan supplied on a moment's notice.

COALS.—KINGSTOWN.
Office, 4, Besboro' Buildings, Upper George's-st.
TALBOT COALL respectfully intimates to his numerous Customers that he is at present discharging a cargo of first-class Orrell Coal, ex Alma, James, Master, Liverpool; and that he daily expects the arrival of a cargo of best Newcastle Coal.
Orders respectfully solicited.
TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer and Valuator,
House and Land Agent, Undertaker, Kingstown.
N.B.—Job Carriages and Safety Covered Furniture Vans for hire.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
TO THE CONSERVATIVE BURGESSES OF THE MANSION-HOUSE WARD.
At a numerous and influential Meeting of the Conservative Burgesses of this Ward, held at 28, College-green, on Wednesday Evening, 7th November, 1860—
GEORGE W. THOMPSON, Esq., in the chair,
the following Resolutions were adopted, viz:—
"Resolved—That William Graham, Esq., be called on to represent us at the approaching Election for Town Councillor, and we pledge ourselves to use our best exertions and influence to secure his return.
"Resolved—That a Committee be formed to make the necessary arrangements for Mr. Graham's election as Town Councillor for this Ward."
GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the above resolutions, I venture to address you, and to solicit your support at the Election for Councillor.
I have been a resident of the city of Dublin for many years, and an extensive employer, and am deeply interested, as a ratepayer, in having the taxation economically expended. I have full time to devote to the duties of the office, and, if elected, will endeavour, by every means in my power, to merit your approbation.
I have had the honour of contesting the Ward on two previous occasions, and, consequently, am well known to the electors.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM GRAHAM.
33, Smithfield and Simmons'-court,
Donnybrook,
8th November, 1860.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND TRAVELLERS' HOME.
DAVID WAKEFIELD,
Late of Ballinasloe, Proprietor.
12, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), DUBLIN.
This Commercial and Family First-class Boarding Establishment requires but a trial to satisfy visitors of its respectability and comfort. The cleanliness, regularity, and quiet of home, combined with moderate charges, recommend it as a desirable residence. It is admirably situated for parties visiting Dublin on business or pleasure. There are separate sittingrooms. Observe—the entrance is No. 12. Bed and Breakfast, 2s.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SMOKERS.
CRAY'S PATENT FLAMING FUSEE.
With this recently invented Fusee, gentlemen can light their pipes or cigars in the wind or rain; however stormy, the flame cannot possibly be extinguished; the ashes will not fall off or burn the clothes as others do. Also Klaber's celebrated Damp Proof Matches, Wholesale and for Exportation. Sole Proprietor
HERRMAN KLABER,
Albion-place, London-wall, London, E.C.—Sold at 1d per box at all respectable Druggists, Tobacconists, and Chandlers throughout Ireland.

Education.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
M. DUFLOS, Head French Master at Mr. BELL's Academy prepares gentlemen for Civil and Military Examinations. Anne Villa, Carysfort avenue, Blackrock.
UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.
At the Examinations held last month at Trinity College, Mr. G. De Butts, Pupil of Mr. Duflos, obtained the second Premium in French,
November 15, 1860.

BECTIVE HOUSE COLLEGE,
15, RUTLAND-SQUARE EAST.
Doctor J. LARDNER BURKE, Ex-Scholar T.C.D., Master.
WEDNESDAY, 21st inst. will be granted to the Pupils, as a holiday, in consequence of the Collegiate success of two Ex-Pupils of this establishment, at the late Term Examinations in Trinity College, Dublin, viz—Mr. J. G. BIRCH obtained in Mathematics and Physics a FIRST Moderatorship and a GOLD Medal; Mr. W. B. WRIGHT obtained a FIRST Classical Prize.
The College, Rutland-square, November 17, 1860.

DUBLIN HIGH SCHOOL.
MATTHIAS HARE, LL.D., Principal.
THOMAS R. COURTNEY, Esq., Scholar and Classical Gold Medalist (October, 1860), First Master.
Young men wishing to read for Honors can join the University Class. Boarders from 45 to 56 Guineas; Day Pupils from 10 to 14 Guineas.
Prospectuses and references on application at 76, Stephen's-green.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.
TRINITY COLLEGE OCTOBER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1860.
Mr. Francis Reeves, a pupil of the School, obtained SECOND PLACE at this examination, the number of candidates being 59.
TRINITY COLLEGE JULY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1860.
Mr. Samuel Allen, a pupil of the School, obtained FIRST PLACE at this examination, the number of candidates being 96.
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FOR WRITERSHIP—JULY, 1860.
Mr. James C. Price was placed SEVENTH amongst 80 successful candidates at this examination.
Mr. Price was six years a resident pupil in the School, till November, 1859, and obtained from the School, in the University, First Place at the Entrance Examination, July, 1857, Composition Prizes in Greek Prose and Verse, Honors in Mathematics, Classical Sizarship, and First of the First Honors in Classics and the Moral Sciences.
Mr. Price also studied Sanscrit in the School, in which he scored the highest marks of any candidate at the Writership Examination—viz., 430 out of 500, the maximum number.
ROYAL INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—
ADDISCOMBE, JANUARY, 1860.
Mr. William Wallace, direct from the School, obtained TWELFTH Place at this Examination.
ROYAL INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—
ADDISCOMBE, MAY, 1860.
Mr. Edmund Waller, direct from the School, obtained SEVENTH Place at this Examination, being first in order of merit of all the candidates from Ireland.
ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—WOOLWICH, JULY, 1860.
Mr. Edward Larminie, direct from the School, TWENTY-SECOND Place at this Examination.
At the final Examination for Commissions, Woolwich, October, 1860, Mr. Charles Kirkwood, who obtained SEVENTEENTH Place, direct from the School, January, 1859, was ranked *Second*, and thereby rendered eligible for a Commission in Royal Engineers.
Wellington Lodge, October, 1860.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 4 and 5, ORMOND-TERRACE, RATHMINES.
Rev. ROGER NORTH, A.M., Senior Moderator, Gold Medallist, and Fellowship Prizeman, T.C.D., Principal.
TRINITY COLLEGE, MICHAELMAS TERM.
Mr. BRADY, First Classical Scholar, 1859, and First Classical Sizar, 1858, the First of the First Classical Prizes.
Mr. CATHCART, First Science Sizar, 1860, the First of the First Science Prizes.
Mr. HOYSTED, Classical Sizar, 1860, a First Classical Prize.
Mr. BAGOT, a Science Prize.
Mr. MATHEWS, a Prize in Modern Language.
In consequence of the very distinguished success of the Pupils of this School in Trinity College, the 19th instant will be a holiday.

Publications.

THE REV. JOHN HALL'S ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN.
This day is Published, Price One Penny.
The Fifth Number of
THE REVIVALIST, OR SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICE RECORD.
Containing Reports of the various Meetings and Special Services held at the Metropolitan Hall, and other Places of Worship in Dublin; together with interesting particulars relative to Meetings and Lectures held in connection with Young Men's Associations during the past week.
Published by W. MACDONA, at the Office, 25, William-street, Dublin, and Sold by all Booksellers.
N.B.—Five Copies will be sent Free by Post for 6d. Persons residing in the suburbs can procure it through the Newsvender who supplies the district.
Agents wanted throughout Ireland.

BY AUTHORITY.—LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
Now ready, price One Shilling.
REGULATIONS made by the JUDGES of the LANDED ESTATES COURT, in pursuance of the Landed Property (Ireland) Improvement Act, 1860, 23 and 24 Vict., c. 153.
Dublin: ALEX. THOM & SONS, Printers and Publishers, 87 and 88, Abbey-street,
Of whom may be had
GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS OF THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND—JULY 15, 1859. Price 3s 6d.

Just published, price Three Shillings.
THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF BILLS OF SALE IN IRELAND,
With the Registration Act of 1854, and numerous Cases and Precedents.
By JAMES P. BYRNE, Esq., Solicitor.
Dublin—HODGES, SMITH, and Co., 104, Grafton-street,
Booksellers to the Hon. Society King's Inns.

Ready in a few days, price One Shilling.
AN ARGUMENT FOR IRISH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS; with Observations upon the working of the English and Scotch Schools, and upon the Irish Poorhouses.
BY PATRICK JOSEPH MURRAY,
Barrister-at-Law.
Author of
A Commentary on the Irish Reformatory Schools Act.
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An Act to Promote and Regulate Reformatory Schools for Juvenile Offenders in Ireland, 21st & 22d Vic., cap. 103, with Commentary and Forms of Procedure, and hints on the Management of Reformatory Institutions, by
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Barrister-at-Law.
The Publisher begs attention to the following opinion:—"I shall not further refer to the statute in question. The subject is fully and ably handled in Mr. Murray's Commentary on the Reformatory Act, and to that most useful work I refer for details."—
Extract from charge of Mr. Justice Crampton to the City and County of Dublin Grand Juries, Hilary Term, 1859.
The Publisher begs leave to add, that the work is strongly recommended by Mr. Recorder Hill, by Miss Mary Carpenter, and by the Rev. Sidney Turner, Inspector of Reformatories in England.
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Sermons.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.
On SUNDAY, the 18th NOVEMBER, 1860, Sermons will be preached (God willing), in the Episcopal Free Church, Kingstown, by the Rev. C. WOLSELEY, A.M., Hon. Sec. for Ireland to the Society, and in Cloghran Church, near Swords, by the Rev. H. V. WHITE, Minister of Swift's-alley Free Church, and collections made in aid of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.
For allowing Permanent Pensions, "not exceeding £40 per annum," to the Widows and Unmarried Daughters of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for affording temporary assistance to necessitous Clergymen and their Families.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Incumbents, or by the Preachers.
Offices—23, Upper Leeson-street, and 37, Dawson-street.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1860.
IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11.30 a.m., Rev. C. F. M'CARTHY, A.M.
Subject—"The One Voice for the True Sheep of the Catholic flock."—St. John, x. 16.
II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. C. F. M'CARTHY, A.M.
Subject—"Why are Masses no good for Tortured Souls?"
Why cannot Dr. Cullen prove that the Mass is a real sacrifice for the sins of the living or the dead?
Why can he not tell by what act, and with what words, the alleged sacrifice is made?
Why can he not prove that he and his ecclesiastics are real *bona fide*, sacrificing priests?
Is Dr. Cullen silent, because he knows that both Scripture and history are against him and his system on this point?
Does not Dr. Cullen know well that the "unbloody offering" of the Mass cannot release from punishment, because St. Paul says, that "without shedding of blood there is no remission."—Heb. ix. 22, R. C. Bible.
Does not Dr. Cullen know well that a sacrifice for sins must undergo suffering and death (Heb. ix 25-28), and that Christ therefore cannot be offered now, for He dieth no more, having "died once for sins that He might offer us to God?"—Rom. vi. 9, 10; 1 Pet. iii. 18, Roman Catholic Bible.
Does not Dr. Cullen well know that he can never tell whether any change takes place in the bread and wine, even supposing the "priests" were sacrificers, and really had a supernatural power accompanying their words?
Does not Dr. Cullen know right well that wooden tables for Communion, and not stone altars for Sacrifice, were used in the primitive Churches; and that this was the case in Ireland up to the time of John Comin, Archbishop of Dublin, A.D. 1186?
Does not Dr. Cullen know that the passage in 2 Maccabees, xii. has no reference to the faithful departed, nor to purgatory, but to the resurrection from the dead, as the writer himself clearly says?
Does Dr. Cullen believe St. Cyprian, when he says—"When once we have departed hence, there is no longer any effectiveness of satisfaction"?—Ad. Demetr. vol. i. 196.
Does Dr. Cullen believe the Prophet Isaias and the Apostle St. Peter stating, that it is "by His (Christ's) stripes we are healed," and not by our penances, or mortifications, or sufferings in purgatory, nor by masses for the dead?—Is. liii. 5, 6; 1 Pet. ii. 24, Roman Catholic Bible.
Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles; search and see, and "obey God rather than men."

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

In the absence of any further monetary disturbances, the market for English Funds continued to present a lively appearance to-day. The opening quotations were fully equal to the final rates of yesterday, and the closing showed a fractional improvement. Buoyancy also prevailed in our local markets. Consols moved up to the extent of 3s 9d per cent., and New Three per Cents, one-eighth, business not being of an extensive character. Operations in the Share market were again principally in the smaller description of Shares, and very few alterations of price can be remarked.

Bank of Ireland Stock steadily supported last rate; as did also National Bank Shares. £37½ was still procurable for Hibernians. Royals were on sale at their former rate.

In Steam—Atlantics continued to droop, steadiness being, however, observable at a reduction of one-quarter; for City of Dublin New Shares a premium of £1 10s was readily procured; the Original Shares were not negociated, but still offering at last price; Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares passed hands at an advance of one-quarter, which was well sustained; British and Irish, Dublin and Glasgows, and Dundalks (limited), were all as previously reported.

There was a fair business in Mining Securities, an advance being recorded in most instances; Carysforts (15s) opened at an improvement of 2s 6d, which was further improved on the final quotation, being 4s in advance of yesterday, at which the market appeared to be tolerably steady; the Shares paid in full were again operated in at a discount of 2s 6d. The advanced price at which Connorrees were first quoted to-day was not supported; the lowest quotation (53s 6d), both for present and deferred transfer, being the last; sellers did not seem inclined to offer, however, at the reduction. Crookhavens were marked at a discount of 3s, which represents a slight falling off. General Mines, gave way one-eighth; Mining Company of Ireland were 5s higher; and Wicklow Coppers realised their former value, there being still buyers of each at the price marked.

In Miscellaneous—Dealings were limited to Grand Canal Stock, which fully recovered the fall of yesterday; more being, however, procurable. Alliance and Consumers' Gas were still offering at £9 15s, and Patriotic Insurance were required at their previous value (£6.) National Insurance were on sale.

The Railway market was still inanimate, operations being exclusively confined to the original shares, in which only three quotation were effected viz.:—in Cork and Bandons, which barely sustained an advance of one-quarter; and in Midland Great Western Shares of both denominations which were without charge, the market being supplied at the respective rates. Previous prices were again procurable for Cork and Passages and Dublin and Belfast Junctions, advanced rates being required, as before. Great Southern Stock, and Irish South Eastern Shares were both offering at last prices; a reduction being ineffectually tendered for the latter. There were also sellers of Dundalk and Enniskillens, and of Waterford and Limericks. Dublin and Droghedas (£75) remained as previously—£74½ to £74¾. In Preference Cork and Bandon 6 per cents, and Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents (A) were both asked for at last prices, a slight improvement being demanded in both cases. There were sellers of Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cent. and of Great Southern 4 per cent. stock; par being named in the latter instance.

The ordinary half yearly meeting of the City of Dublin Steampacket Company was held this day, and a dividend at the rate of £6 per cent (same as previous half year) agreed to.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 16.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols	..	..	92
Ditto for new account, 10th December	..	..	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	..	..	91½ ⅝ ¾
BANKS.			
Bank of Ireland	..	..	244½
National	..	..	62½
STEAM.			
Atlantic (Limited) account	..	..	8½
City of Dublin	..	..	
Ditto Issue of 1860	..	..	6½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	..	..	55
MINES.			
Carysfort (Limited)	..	..	24s
Connorree (Limited)	..	..	53s
General Mining Company (Limited) account	..	..	4¾
Mining Company of Ireland	..	..	13½
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	..	..	69½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Grand Canal	..	..	35
Patriotic Insurance	..	..	6
RAILWAYS.			
Cork and Bandon	..	..	15½
Midland Great Western	..	..	52½
Do. Half Shares	..	..	26
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.			
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	..	..	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	..	..	100

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 30th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92½ ½	92	91⅞ ½	91⅞ ½	92	92⅛
Ditto for Account		92	91⅞	91⅞		
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅞ ½		91⅞ ½	91⅞ ½	91⅞	91⅞
Ditto for Account	91⅞		91⅞	91½		
Ditto for Account						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 16.

OPENING PRICES.		
Consols Money	..	92⅞ 93
Account	..	93
New Threes	..	91⅞ ⅞
NOON PRICES.		
Consols Money	..	93⅛ ⅞
Account	..	93⅛ ⅞
New Threes	..	91⅞ ⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money	..	93⅛
Account	..	93⅛
New Threes	..	91⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money	..	93⅛ ⅞
Account	..	93⅛ ⅞
New Threes	..	91⅞
CLOSING PRICES.		
Consols Money	..	93⅛
Account	..	93⅛ ⅞
New Threes	..	91⅞ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 6¼ dis.; Eastern Counties, 51; Caledonians, 93¾; Great Northern, 114¼ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 11¾; Great Southern and Western, 71¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114 114¼ ½; London and North Western, 100 99½; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46¼; Midland Stock, 132¼; South Eastern, 82¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101¼; York and North Midland, 87½ ½; London and South Western, 57¾; Great Western, Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 115¼ ½; Grand Trunks, 21¼; North British, 62¼; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 233¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81¼; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very steady at 93 to one-fourth, and have advanced to 93¼ to three-eighth, and are now firm, and rather buyers at 5-16. Shares opened rather heavy. Midlands and Canadians in good demand.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The English funds opened steadily at the quotations of yesterday, and the tendency during the day was towards firmness. The public continue to purchase for investment, mindful of the circumstance that in about three weeks consols will be quoted ex dividend. Short loans on Government securities, however, were in demand at 4 per cent. The Railway market was again flat during the greater part of the day, but slightly rallied on the later hours of business. The final price from Paris this evening showed a further fall of one-fourth per cent. in the French funds.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The Funds opened at yesterday's quotations, and scarcely declined a fraction, when the decision of the Bank directors became known. The improvement extended in the afternoon to the other departments of the Stock Exchange, which had been depressed during the earlier part of the day. British Railway Stocks in two or three instances left off rather dearer than yesterday.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 93¾; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 51¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81½ 2½; Great Northern, 111¼ 12,; South Eastern and Dover, 83¾ 4½; Great Northern A, 111 12; Grand Trunk of Canada, —; Great Western of Canada, — to —; Great Southern and Western, —; Great Western, 71½ 2; Great Southern, 51 3-16th 15-16th; Lancashire and Yorkshire 114½ 15; London and North Western, 99½ ½; London and South Western, 93 to 4; Leeds Northern, 57½ to ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45¾ 6¼; Midland Stock, 131¼ ¼; North British, 62¼ ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100½; York and North Midland, 87½ to 8. Consols have been firm nearly all day, and closed steady at 93¼ to ⅜, rather sellers at 93 5-16th. Shares opened weak, improved, and closed dull. Midlands, Leeds, and Westerns, advanced nearly 1 per cent., but were not maintained, closing at ½ per cent. under the highest quotations; Canadian steady and inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY FRIDAY.—Owing partly to the announcement of the arrival of a quarter of a million of gold from Australia, the Stock markets have shown a rather decided tendency to improvement. In spite of the increase in value of money, Consols have again risen one-eighth per cent. British Lombardo-Venetian and Canadian Railway Shares are all better. The markets are sensitive, but prices in all departments are well supported. At Paris, this morning, the Funds opened at an improvement of an eighth higher.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 3-35 P.M.—Bourse rather firm and animated. Rentes closed 69.90, or 30 centimes higher than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The issue, on Tuesday evening, of the notice by the Bank of England, increasing the *minimum* rate of discount to 5 per cent., occasioned some sensation, it being generally expected that a step of that nature, if considered desirable, would not be taken before the meeting of the court of directors on yesterday. The banking and discount community were accordingly taken by surprise at the celerity of the movement, although the policy of the measure was fully recognised, after the further rise in the terms of discount by the Bank of France, and the renewal of purchases in England, of bullion for that establishment. The amount taken for export to France, between Tuesday and Wednesday, exceeded the large sum of £600,000, and this heavy draft, together with a rumour which was prevalent in London on the latter day, that the amount immediately required would be a million, caused depression in the market for public securities, and excited strong apprehensions respecting the ultimate effect of the drain; the alteration in the Bank rate had a material influence in other quarters likewise. In the produce market it increased the dulness previously apparent; and in commercial circles, generally, the meeting of the bank court, after the making up of the account on Wednesday, was looked forward to with anxiety. The demand at the Bank for discount, on the latter day, was very heavy, and continued throughout the day; most of the parties who were able to seek accommodation in that quarter having applied for it through the expectation that an announcement might be made in the evening further increasing the minimum. The pressure was also increased by uncertain rates prevailing at some of the discount establishments, the quotation of 5 per cent. being lower than that generally current elsewhere, although it was firmly believed that the principal financial establishments in London were thoroughly supplied with resources, and that the additional charges entailed by the Bank rate would fall upon their customers alone. It is to be observed, however, that several of the discount houses have already increased their terms for allowance on deposits, 4 to 4½ per cent. being now the rate placed for money at call, and 4½ to 5 per cent. for money at notice. The state of things above alluded to had prepared the public mind for another rise in the minimum after the meeting of the Bank court on yesterday, but it was scarcely imagined that an alteration to the extent of 1 per cent. would have been resolved upon, and the augmenting of the rate to 6 per cent., as has been done, has occasioned a profound sensation; and, having regard to the injurious effects which it must have on trade, the cause of the proceeding—namely, the drain of gold for France—is beginning to excite considerable discussion, especially as it is considered not improbable that the minimum will be raised much further.

Wool—There has been a firmer feeling this week in our market. Mixed wools, 27s 3d to 27s 6d; all hogget, 27s 9d. The quantity exported for the week ended on Wednesday amounted to 289 bales and packs. The last series of public sales of foreign and colonial wool in London commenced on yesterday. There was a large attendance of home manufacturers and dealers, and a greater number than usual of foreign buyers were present. For the finer descriptions of Sydney there was a keen competition, and an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb. was fully established. New Zealand descriptions were also in increased demand, and fully maintained previous rates. Cape wools were well supported, but owing to the large quantity included in the present series no material advance took place. About 2,555 bales were offered, the greater portion of which was Cape of Good Hope produce. Subjoined are some of the prices obtained:—Sydney, clean sheep's, 1s 8½d to 2s 3d; scoured, 1s 6½d to 2s 2½d; Port Phillip, clean sheep's, 1s 8d to 2s 4d; New Zealand, clean sheep's, 1s 7½d to 2s 0½d; Cape, clean sheep's, 1s 2d to 1s 8½d; hand-washed, 1s 2d to 1s 6½d; scoured, 1s 2d to 1s 6½d; lamb's, 1s 4½d; and grease, 9½d to 1s 2½d.

Cotton—The Liverpool market has been very quiet for the last few days, after the recent excitement, and the sales are only moderate.

Hemp—700 bales were taken in at London on yesterday at £25.

Jute—7,000 bales were brought to the hammer in London on Wednesday, but the demand being dull only about 2,000 bales sold, a few lots having been disposed of at full rates, but, generally, rather in the buyers' favour; prices ranged on that day from £14 10s to £22 10s per ton for common to fine. On yesterday 7,000 bales were also offered, and sold at a decline.

Leather and Hides—At Leadenhall Market the supplies of leather on Tuesday were liberal, and the demand was very dull. Quotations were, however, not altered, but the tendency was in the buyers' favour. Raw hides were again in good supply, and generally 1s lower.

Metals—Scotch pig iron advanced in London on Tuesday to 53s. Spelter became also dearer; on Wednesday, 50 tons spelter, small plates, sold at £20 5s per ton on the spot, and Scotch pig was quoted at 52s 9d to 53s. Nothing in the way of business was reported on yesterday.

Produce—The London market has continued dull for the past few days, and has, as above stated, been seriously affected by the advance in the rate of discount; prices in some instances became less firm, and on Tuesday saltpetre was rather cheaper, and on yesterday coffee was 1s lower. The sales of the latter have gone flatly, and the languor in the demand for sugar has been to some extent caused by recent failures which have taken place. Respecting tea, 16,781 packages were offered at public sale on Tuesday, of which 7,158 sold, including 5,417 small boxes; 2,040 packages were "without reserve." Some common scented caper, "with all faults," sold as low as 9½d to 9¾d per lb, but otherwise prices were unaltered.

Rice was in good inquiry on yesterday, and the market was very firm. Linseed oil and tallow became firmer on Tuesday, and on yesterday the latter, which is almost entirely in the hands of speculators, advanced 1s per cwt. The following is Thursday's report of proceedings at Mincing-lane:—

Sugar—There was no disposition to bid at the public sales, and nearly the whole offered was bought in, 200 hhds Cuba at 39s to 43s 6d for brown, and 44s 6d to 45s 6d for yellow; 1,700 boxes Havana, brown and yellow, at 42s to 45s 6d, and 48s to 49s for floretta: 90 baskets Java, 42s to 43s 6d; 7,490 bags China at 39s to 43s 6d. A few bags of the China sold at 44s 6d to 48s 6d for white. The sale of 228 casks West India was the only transaction privately.

Coffee—6d to 1s cheaper, with a flat market. At auction 821 packages plantation Ceylon chiefly sold at 66s to 74s for small to good middling bold, and 78s for fine; 191 cases Coorg were taken in at 82s per cwt.

Cocoa—690 bags Trinidad were mostly taken in at 67s to 76s; and 78 bags Surinam at 71s per cwt.

Tea—The sales comprised 18,481 packages, of which 6,335 packages (including 3,629 boxes) were printed "without reserve." The quantity passed to-day was 11,000 packages, of which 5,133 (including 3,519 boxes) found buyers, 4,211 being offered "without reserve." The sales proceeded quietly, very few parcels selling except those offered without reserve, and these brought about late sale's rates. Nearly 7,500 packages remain to be brought forward.

Rice—The business is only 1,500 bags. Prices unaltered.

Saltpetre—Scarcely anything doing.

Cochineal—150 bags Teneriffe sold at 2s 10d to 3s for silvers, being 1d to 2d decline.

Galls—736 boxes 10 barrels Japan sold at 47s to 49s per cwt.

Castor Oil—50 cases realised 5¼d to 5½d.

Linseed Oil, 30s.

Tallow—Market firm and prices 1s higher; spot and all the year, 61s to 61s 6d; December, 61s 6d to 62s; January to March, 62s 6d; April to June, 59s to 59s 6d; October to December, 58s to 58s 3d; South American, 59s 6d first pipes.

Green Fruit—A fair business doing, but supplies are wanted, which are kept out by contrary winds. Some parcels Almeria grapes, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, fetched prices in character with condition and quality. A small parcel of Lisbon oranges sold well. A large arrival of Oporto, per steamer to hand. Black Spanish nuts selling freely at 37s per barrel; Barcelona, 35s per bag. Fayal oranges expected daily.

The London sugar market was very dull to-day, but prices were not generally lower; other articles were unaltered, excepting that saltpetre had a downward tendency.

Provisions—There was no quotable change in prices of bacon this week. Respecting butter, the stocks of middling are considerable, but the only thing worthy of note is that fine qualities recovered firmer value this week. The quantity exported from the North Wall for the week ended on Wednesday, amounted to 6,632 firkins, 12 boxes, and 7 barrels.

Potatoes—Hardly any alteration to notice, but prices are expected to advance.

Coals have risen 1s per ton; the change of wind is probably the cause.

Hay—Large markets; prices 2s 6d to 4s per cwt; straw, 1s 6d to 2s.

Cattle—In the markets held on yesterday and Wednesday, prices were in some cases higher, and in others lower. In London, beasts declined about ½d per lb, and inferior sheep, as also calves, were also likewise lower; the former from ½d to ¼d, and the latter by ½d per lb, and milch cows were a dull sale. In Edinburgh, beasts were to be had for somewhat less money, but the best qualities of sheep brought fully last week's rates, and a good clearance was effected. In Salford, however, both beasts and sheep sold at advanced prices. In our Smithfield market, the supply of beasts was greater than on the previous Thursday, and prime beef brought late quotations, but second rate and inferior were difficult to sell. Sheep were also in good supply, and met an active demand, with prices against the buyer. The exports from the North Wall for the week ended on Wednesday, comprised 5,724 head of cattle, 3,023 sheep, 2,119 pigs, and 25 calves.

Grain, &c.—The corn trade has been dull this week, and the quantity of foreign breadstuffs at market has been large; the recent arrivals from abroad consist principally of wheat, oats, and flour; the receipts of the first-named article into London, from the 5th to the 10th instant, amounted to over 55,000 quarters, and the quantity of oats received there during the same period exceeded 75,000 quarters, but the remaining foreign grain importations were comparatively trifling. Into Liverpool the arrivals have been chiefly composed of wheat and flour; the imports of the former from the 6th to the 12th instant, reached 27,000 quarters, and the supplies of flour amounted to 13,879 sacks, and 17,410 barrels. America, as usual, was by far the heaviest contributor, but during the same time, 6,219 quarters of oats, and 5,190 loads of oatmeal were furnished by Ireland, this country having received in return 9,135 quarters of wheat, 81 of beans, and 1,558 of Indian corn, together with 2,301 sacks, and 862 barrels of flour. In consequence of the heavy supply of foreign wheat, that article has been generally in dull inquiry, but importers, nevertheless, have not been inclined to give way, and at Mark-lane, on Wednesday, although floating cargoes were heavy, they were not offered on lower terms. There was only a limited supply of English wheat on offer on that day in the latter market, but its quality was tolerably good, and the best samples of red and white sold at Monday's currency; other kinds were, however, very dull and drooping in price, and barley was much restricted at barely previous currencies, the supply being in excess of the demand; the flour trade was likewise heavy, but there was a fair inquiry for the best oats, at very full prices. In Edinburgh, on yesterday, the supply was considerable; the home wheat had been a good deal effected by the wet state of the weather, and sold slowly at fully 1s per quarter under last week's rates, and foreign also met a slow sale. Scotch barley, however, commanded last week's rates, but both oats and flour were each 1s lower. At Manchester, on same day, the best descriptions of English and foreign wheat sold slowly at barely late rates, while secondary and inferior sorts were quite unsaleable and offered at irregular prices. There was very little doing in flour, and American would have been parted with at a reduction of 6d per barrel; oats and oatmeal were in favour of buyers, and Indian corn declined 1s per quarter. At Wakefield, to-day, prices of some articles had rather a downward tendency, particularly barley. At Liverpool there was a moderate demand for wheat to-day, but prices were unchanged; oats were, however, lower, and Indian corn was cleared off at 38s, higher prices being asked for new. At Mark-lane, to-day, the supplies of wheat were liberal, but of oats small, and the trade was somewhat like that on Monday, but barley, oats, and flour, were rather easier. In our market, trade has been extremely dull since Monday, and no business doing; and at the Corn Exchange to day, the market continued dull, and wheat was from 6d to 1s, and oats 6d to 9d lower. Prime barley, however, brought late rates, but other descriptions were difficult to sell, and for Indian corn there was very little inquiry, and it would probably be had something lower if bought in large quantities.

The foreign arrivals reported since Tuesday comprise 750 quarters of wheat from New York; 4,090 of same from Tagonrog; and 2,500 from Odessa. The latter wheats were not saleable to day, except at a reduction of 1s from late rates.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

There was a good supply of grain in to-day, and the market was generally dull; wheat was 6d to 1s lower. Prime barley supported the currencies of Tuesday, but all other descriptions were heavy on hands, and a large number of samples remained unsold. There was only a trifling demand for Indian corn, but we do not alter our quotations.

	s d		s d		s d		s d
White wheat,	31 6	to	33 6	Oatmeal,	15 0	to	17 6
Red do.	27 0		32 0	Rapeseed,	30 0		33 0
Oats,	13 0		15 0	Baker's flour,	19 6		23 0
Barley,	16 0		20 6	Indian corn			
Bere,	14 0		16 0	480lbs.	37 0		40

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 16.—Weather fine and dry. Supplies liberal of foreign wheat, small of oats. Little English, fresh up, small attendance, and wheat slow at nominally Monday's rates. Flour easier in prices. Barley slow and prices rather lower. Oats 6d cheaper for all sorts.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES, NOVEMBER 16.—Attendance of buyers to-day was moderately good, and nearly all the wool offered have changed hands, chiefly for consumption, at opening quotations.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Nov. 16.—Average attendance of country buyers. Wheat moderate demand. Prices remain unchanged. Flour, fine qualities of sack and barrel steady. Other qualities unsteady. Oats—Prime ½d per 45lbs dearer. Inferior offered at 2d decline without effecting sales. Indian corn all offered at 31s cleared off the market; new can't be got under 6d to 9d more money.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE.—Sugar—Business to report was principally transacted at the close of last week, and extreme rates were realised; since then very little demand has been experienced, and the market closes with a dull appearance. The only sale reported is 8 hhds Barbadoes at 40s to 44s per cwt. Coffee—Demand on spot limited, and sales restricted. A small lot of Plantation Ceylon, at 73s. A few tierces of Jamaica at 61s to 74s, 25 bags of Mocha at 92s. 480 mats Manilla at 64s, and 80 bags ordinary red at 56s; a cargo of 3,200 bags of strictly good first Rio has been sold, to arrive, for a near port at 58s per cwt. Rice, with an extremely small supply at market, but little has been done on the spot, the only transactions being 1,450 bags of Bengal, at 13s 6d for old, and 16s 6d for fine new. Early in the week, cargoes to arrive were sought after, and commanded the recent advanced rates, but towards the close this improved feeling has somewhat subsided. Three cargoes reported—400 tons Bassein at 12s 1½d, and 750 tons Rangoon at 12s 3d, and 600 tons Bassein at 12s, both without guarantee, and the latter open charter, besides which, 1,365 bags.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 16.—There is little doing in our general produce markets.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 16.—5,000 bales sold, including 2,400 for export and speculation. Market not worse to-day.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, Nov 16.—Wheat trade dull. Prices nominally same as last Friday, but little doing. Other articles no change.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, Nov. 16.—No. 1, 51s 6d to 52s 0d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 9d to 53s 0d; No. 3, 50s 9d to 51s 0d. Market very firm.

BELFAST CORN MARKET, Nov. 16.—Farmers' delivery moderate, all descriptions cleared off at last week's prices. At the Corn Exchange a moderate attendance, and a small business passing at about former rates. No change in the value of flour.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 16.—White wheat, 26s to 33s 9d; red wheat, 24s to 32s; oats 11 2d to 15s 8d; barley, 14s 0d to 20s 3d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 16.—First, 114s; seconds 110s; thirds 102s; fourths, 96s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 1,800 in market.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

To-day's market was seasonably well supplied with beasts as to number, but their general quality was very inferior. The few prime breeds on offer were mostly disposed of at full prices, but inferior sorts gave way 2d per 8lbs. The supply of sheep was only moderate. Prime downs and half-breds realised Monday's currency, but long wools declined full 2d per 8lbs. Calves, the show of which was large, were very dull, and quite 6d per 8lbs cheaper. Some inferior calves sold as low as 3d per 8lbs. There was a moderate inquiry for pigs, at barely stationary prices. Milch cows were a dull sale.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; second quality do, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 6d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; second quality do, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime Southdown do, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime small do, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s, and quarter-old store pigs, 22 to 29s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,100; cows, 135; sheep, 4,800; calves, 450; pigs, 340. Foreign—Beasts 600; sheep, 1,250; calves, 280.

Last week	..	59s 9d	40s 0d	d	36s 6d	51s 1d	45s 5d
Six weeks	..	59s 5d	40s 6d	24s 0d	3?s 5d	50s 1d	42s 2d
Duties	..	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold	..	80,986	52,0?3	14,869	154	2,26?	1,3?6

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	..	7 a m Nov 18.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	..	6 a m Nov 19.
India (Calcutta), China Australia, Mauritius, &c, [S]	..	6 p m Nov 19.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 6½ a m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.
English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Merchant of Venice" and "The Stock Exchange."
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 3 and 8 o'clock
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 61, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 3rd, amounted to 66,052, making a daily average of 11,008 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)		
First three lines	1s	0d
Every additional line	0s	3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)		
First three lines	1s	0d
Every additional line	0s	2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.
The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.
While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.
Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.
Accounts in *every* case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"When our monumental city you honour with a visit,
'Tis true you'll either find this house or—you'll miss it."
COME up and get your BRIAR ROOT PIPES of EDWARD KEEVIL,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A Sample, post free, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Leather Case, Thirty Stamps. Warranted

NEW GASALIERS,
ORMOLU, BRONZE, AND CRYSTAL.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO. invite inspection of their large assortment of the above, comprising the most beautiful designs in Gasaliers for Drawingrooms, Saloons, Galleries, Staircases, Entrance Halls, &c.
J. E. and CO. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas-making Apparatus for Private Houses, by means of which Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Mansions, Out-offices, and Farm Steadings can be brilliantly lighted with Gas, at an expense much less than from oil or candles.
Gas-Fitting and House-Furnishing Ironmongery Warerooms,
34, 35, AND 36 CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.

RICHARD ALLEN,
WINTER TWEED LOUNGE SUIT,
FIFTY-FIVE SHILLINGS,
Will be found useful for general wear.
READY MADE DEPARTMENT,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Winter Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.
The advantages this Department presents are—That we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash.
That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready Made Clothing.
That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.
These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.
The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—
The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.
BROWN AND PAYNE,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Respectfully announce that their WINTER STOCK is now complete, comprising the Newest Designs in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, from the best Manufacturers, and in variety and extent exceeding any former years.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

Music.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £4 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 6s.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—
AN IMMENSE VARIETY,
BY THE BEST MAKERS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate terms.
AT PIGOTT'S,
112, GRAFTON-STREET.

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES.
M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.
These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums. Price lists, with full particulars, free by post on application.
Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence.
PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE,
13, WESTLAND ROW,
DUBLIN.

"THE IRISH TIMES"
may be had
Every Morning, at the CORRESPONDENT OFFICE, GOREY.
PRICE—ONE PENNY.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine Included.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

THE Parliamentary notice of the Dublin Corporation Water Works Bill has been published. Knowing the source from which this bill issued, we looked, of course, for a job, and we were not long in discovering one of the most audacious jobs ever attempted. When the preceding bills were being pressed through Parliament with such uncompromising haste, certain extreme members of the Corporation chivalrously came forward with subscriptions of £200 a piece to form a guarantee fund for the expenses. All was pure patriotism and unsophisticated liberality. The "Liberals" were quite willing to spend £200 a piece in order to procure canal water for the denisens of the Meath Liberty. The Lord Mayor was, of course, one of the subscribers; for this, like all other questions, was made a party one by the majority of the Dublin Town Councillors. Yet it seemed strange that the Lord Mayor, who so cheerfully put down his name for £200, should figure as a creditor for travelling and hotel expenses in the schedule of payments which was eventually published. The murder is out at last. The £200 guarantee was merely a delusion and a snare. The list of noble-hearted donors was designed to impress those who did not know the Corporators with a splendid picture of self-sacrifice and generosity. It never was intended that they who put down their names so readily—say for £200 a piece—should contribute one farthing of that subscription towards the expenses! All the money flung away in surveys, plans, sections, and elevations, in feeing council and solicitors, in parliamentary agency, engraving, and printing, travelling expenses and hotel bills for deputations to London, was eventually to be wrung from the pockets of the citizens who opposed and defeated the Corporation Bill. No wonder the gentlemen so interested in the bills were regardless of expense. The citizens were to pay for all. The clause by which it is intended to saddle the ratepayers is very cleverly introduced at the end of the Parliamentary notice. Having provided that the costs of the new act shall be defrayed out of the moneys accruing to the Corporation under the amended act, the clause, in a sly line and a half, proposes that "*the costs, charges, and expenses incident and preparatory to the bills promoted in the last Session of Parliament,*" shall be defrayed from the same source. Was there ever a more gross attempt at imposition than this? The most extravagant expenditure is resorted to; bills to enable the Corporation to take water from an impure source are hustled through Parliament against the will of the citizens; deputations fly to London and remain there; my Lord Mayor lives at a first-class hotel, with first-class charges. All this is done under the most generous pretences imaginable. Twenty pure-minded Radicals put down their names for £200 a piece, so anxious are they that the citizens should have good water. Having claimed public applause for such unwonted generosity throughout the year, they introduce a line and a half in the preliminary notice, which will compel the citizens to repay them all the actual expenditure, and goodness knows what sum for their personal exertions, influence, &c., &c.

The bill must never pass with such a clause as this. The citizens requested the tyrant majority of the Corporation to wait; they asked for time to examine the sources of supply and the plans proposed. Not a moment's delay was allowed. With language and violence unprecedented, even in the Dublin Corporation, the bills were pushed on in vehement haste. The Corporation plans were rejected *in toto*, not only by Parliament, but by the Royal Commissioner, and now the City is called upon to pay for the laches, ignorance, and extravagance of the "promoters." The gentlemen who opposed the Corporation scheme have had to pay the entire charges of that opposition, and now they are coolly called upon to contribute to the expenses of the very scheme they defeated, while the concoctors of it are to escape with immunity! The Vartry plan will be costly enough without being increased by the amount so recklessly spent by unflinching parties during the last two years. They who insulted the citizens, and scoffed at their remonstrances, and laughed at their requests, must be left to atone for their arrogance by repaying what they spent against the declared will of the citizens. It is an unheard of piece of audacity, even in Corporators, to demand payment from the rate-payers of Dublin for Corporate ignorance, Corporate error, and Corporate extravagance.

WE referred, a day or two since, to the unexampled prosperity of an Irish banking concern, conducted by an Irish directory; to-day we feel pleasure in drawing attention to the prosperity of another Irish company, managed in Dublin. The City of Dublin Steampacket Company is able to exhibit a balance of profit for the last half year of £19,443 6s. 11d. It distributes six per cent. as a half-yearly dividend, and lays by one per cent. for the contingency fund; in other words, the directors distribute, or lay by, eight per cent. profit on the declared capital.

The company now possesses four of the swiftest vessels ever built. The Connaught, when tried at the measured mile in Southampton Water, gave a velocity of twenty-one miles per hour, or one mile and a half more than the pace of the fastest steamship which had been previously built. These vessels have performed the mail service with wonderful punctuality, in the midst of the most severe and boisterous weather. On this side of the Channel everything has been done to secure the safety and comfort of the passengers, when embarking and disembarking, but on the English side nothing has been done to facilitate traffic or convenience the passengers. The Lords of the Admiralty, three years since, promised to erect permanent piers at Holyhead for the accommodation of the service, but my Lords have slept for three years, and a ricketty and exposed timber jetty, quite in-

adequate for the requirements of the large packets, is all that the management of English officials has created.

During the last Session of Parliament a bill was passed for incorporating the company, and for freeing the holders of £50 shares from all future liability. An application will be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for an act to authorise the conversion of the shares into one uniform capital stock, and thus to simplify the present multiplied share and transfer accounts of the company. The payments already made on account of the mail packets amount to £260,000.

The rapidity and punctuality of the great steamers, together with the security they give, must tend to increase the transit of passengers between this country and England, as the increasing prosperity of Ireland must tend to multiply the traffic in goods. Every year will be likely to produce a larger dividend, now that the whole organisation proposed by the company is complete and at work.

A PRELIMINARY committee has been formed for the purpose of organising a society for the preservation of life from fire, on the model of that which has succeeded so well in London. Those who hope that in case of fire they and their children should have a means of escape ought at once to send in their names to the provisional committee. There is not an individual who reads the notice of the society in our columns who might not himself have, at some time, to be grateful for its aid. A little exertion now will secure for this city a system of fire-escapes and an efficient brigade; and a standing disgrace, which a reformed Corporation has allowed to be fixed on our city, will be removed. The subscription to the society will be of very trifling amount. A small sum contributed by each householler will be amply sufficient to provide everything required.

THE Lord Mayor of Dublin, in his evidence before the coroner's jury, yesterday, respecting the Kildare-street fire, volunteered to pronounce a panegyric upon the conduct of the Police in Henry-street. The Police certainly displayed activity when they sprang upon the crowd and laid about them with their murderous batons. The fire in Henry-street is fraught with painful memories to his Lordship, for the crowd, naturally mistaking him for one of themselves, treated him as they would a rude member of their body. His Lordship felt no hesitation in bringing before the magistrates and punishing those who ruffled his dignity and demonstrated no respect for the civic seat of honour, while he eulogises the Police for beating in the heads of gentlemen anxious to aid in extinguishing a fire. The Lord Mayor's panegyric upon the Police stands alone, while shoals of letters from eye-witnesses condemn the conduct of those he praises. Never, since the Mayoralty was instituted, did any Lord Mayor succeed so well in rendering himself unpopular, even with the mob of his own party. He will henceforth be popular with the Police, who at last have found a suitable apologist for their violence.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
London, Friday.

I am rather surprised that the new piece at Drury-lane, "The Story of the 45," of which I gave you an account in my last, has obtained the approbation of the press. True the plot is original, the scenery beautiful, and the acting of Messrs. Webster and Toole in the parts of Sir Andrew Silverton and Enoch Flickner beyond all praise; but, notwithstanding, the piece is exaggerated in incident, claptrap in effect, and totally devoid of humour and pathos. It has, moreover the remarkable deficiency of containing no character likely to enlist the sympathies of the audience. Evan M'Ian, the instrument of vengeance used by Sir Andrew Silverton on Enoch Flickner, is the only heroic individual in the drama; but his eternal cant of "revenging his father" becomes wearisome and disgusting. The comic part of the drama, representing street life of the period, with soldiers and ballad-singers, is destitute of all comicality, the only redeeming points being the representation of Hogarth's "England" and the "March to Finchley." Absurdity, however, reaches its climax in the scene of the "Statue Terrace," in which Miss Henrietta Simms, with a rather ample skirt, ascends a pedestal to represent a statue. Venus in crinoline would be more natural. The manner, too, in which the statues are brought forward—two popping up through a trapdoor (a privilege conceded under protest only to ghosts and fairies), and a third sailing in through the side scenes—is supremely ridiculous. In fine, what with conspiracies and murders, masks and drownings, although it does very well to catch the vulgar, I wonder how any sensible person could take an interest in it.

Letters from Australia say that vine-rearing has been attempted in Queensland, and with success. Mr. Lade, of Kedron Brook, has produced a full-bodied wine about the colour of pale sherry; and judges say that this will be a very superior wine after some years' keeping. Mr. Lade deserves no little credit for his efforts to ascertain the vine-growing capabilities of the colony; and who knows but that after a time—thanks to his example—a most flourishing vine district may spring up in the Southern Hemisphere? Those who have tasted his wine are loud in its praise, and invalids seek it to a great extent.

The *Australian Mail* says it is intended to consider Australia as an integral part of the British Empire in the census for '61. The population will be ascertained in Australia on the same day as in the British Islands. The same journal, in commenting on the Prince of Wales visit to Canada and Prince Alfred's visit to the Cape, hopes the day is not far off when her Majesty will deign to send one of her sons to Australia, as a mark of her Royal favour.

A visit of the Empress of the French to Queen Victoria is rumoured. It is believed that this visit is consequent on a private invitation of her Majesty's, subsequent to the death of the Empress' sister, for whom she is still in great grief. The Queen has sent her yacht, Osborne, to convey the Empress of Austria from Antwerp to Madeira. The several courtesies of the Royal family will create a spirit of good feeling between the different countries. In the same year, by a policy of good taste, her Majesty has drawn closer the ties between England and her colonies both in Africa and Canada, has narrowed the breach between America and the mother country, and by an act of graceful kindness, strengthened the kindly relations existing between England and France. Although the Governments of her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria do not exactly agree at the present moment, still the courtesy of her Majesty can only be construed as an act of womanly kindness. If the Osborne would only wait a little, it might have the honour of bearing another Royal burden, the Queen of Naples, sister to the young Empress.

The news from New Zealand contains information of an unsuccessful attack on one of Wirinne Kingi's pahs This ought not to dishearten us. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute.*

In alluding to the prohibition lately proclaimed by the Russian Government in Finland against reading accounts of the Italian revolution, the Paris correspondent of the *Globe* seems to think that the people living in those icy regions possess an affection for the Scandinavians, from whom they were separated some time ago. Nothing is farther from the truth than such an imagination. Far from possessing any sympathy for the Swedes, the Finns cherish for them an old and irreconcilable hatred. Their literature is mostly made up of scalds recounting the achievements of their heroes against the Swedes, and the Russians take advantage of the circumstance to encourage this species of poetry. They were delighted when Russia tore them from Sweden, who used to submit them to the most cruel persecution.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)
WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 15.

The Royal dinner party yesterday included the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Lady Emily and Miss Seymour, Major Cowell, R.E., and Earl Granville, who arrived on a visit in the afternoon.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived by special train at Windsor at 20 minutes before seven this evening.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by the Hon. Colonel Hardinge, met the Prince of Wales at the railway station, and accompanied his Royal Highness to the Castle.

The Prince of Wales' suite consisted of the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germains, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Major Teesdale, and Captain Grey, Equerries in Waiting; Viscount Hinnchinbrook, Dr. Ackland, and Mr. Engelheart, Private Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle.

His Highness Prince Belooselsky, accompanied by M. de Schevitch and M. Chevreux, has left the Clarendon Hotel for Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton (*nee* Princess Marie of Baden), accompanied by the Marquis of Douglas, arrived at Hamilton Palace, Lanark, at the close of the past week, from Brodrick Castle, Isle of Arran, preparatory to the reception of the Empress Eugenie. The Duke and Duchess intend to give a grand ball at Hamilton Palace on Tuesday night, the 20th instant, in honour of their illustrious visiter.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland left Stafford House, St. James', yesterday, for Trentham, Staffordshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have left Blenheim Palace, near Woodstock, for Durham, on a visit to the Marchioness Frances Anne of Londonderry.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury have left Hatfield House, on a visit to the Right Hon. Benjamin and Mrs. Disraeli, at Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

The Marquis of Sligo has arrived at Westport House.

General Gordon Higgins has arrived at Merrion-square, on a visit to Loftus Bland, Esq.

The Right Hon. Colonel Herbert, M.P., Mrs. and Miss Herbert, have left Muckross House, Killarney, *en route* for Newton Don, Kelso, Berwickshire, in order to be present at the approaching marriage of Mrs. Herbert's brother, Mr. Charles Balfour, with the Hon. Augusta Barrington, daughter of Lord Viscount and the Viscountess Barrington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Armstrong and family have arrived at 44, Leeson-street, from Willow Bank, county of Clare.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Montgomery and family have returned to Belhavel, from Marine Lodge.

Lord and Lady Killeen, family and suite, have arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean appear this evening at the Theatre Royal, in the "Merchant of Venice."

CHURCH SERVICES AND ANTHEMS FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 18.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL.—Chant—Venite—Stevenson. Psalms—Beethoven and Stevenson. Service—Boyce. Anthem—Call to Remembrance—Battishill.

CHAPEL ROYAL.—Chant — Langdon. Service — Arnold. Anthem—I looked, and lo!—Blow.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Chant—Smith and Robinson. Service—Cantata—Hayes. Anthem—116th Psalm—Stevenson and Robinson.

The Army.

Her Majesty's steam troopship Megæra, Commander Henderson, arrived at Malta on the 7th inst. at midnight. She left Portsmouth on the 25th of October, having on board 76 men, three women, and four children of the 100th Regiment; four officers and 40 men of the 25th Regiment; one man of the 8th Regiment, and one woman of the 21st Regiment for Gibraltar; and one officer, 42 men, and two women of the Royal Artillery, Colonel and Mrs Ebrington (Rifle Brigade). Mr and Mrs Wellesley, and Mr Mount (Naval Department), for Malta; also, the following supernumeraries for distribution in the squadron:—Lieutenants E R Fremantle, R H Thompson, R F Broadrick, and J H M Calcraft, and Master's-Assistant J A Broad, for the Marlborough; Navel Cadets Reynell, J Fortescue, and W E Atkinson, Cressy; A E Canstan and A Watson, Renown; D G Proby, N Catton, H W Gibson, and E A Cooper, Victor Emmanuel; Horatio J Kemble and W A Annesley, Amphion; C W Atkinson and C Longford, Hannibal; H H Wilding, M W Abbott, C E Wood, A L G Leacock, and G F Trollope, Marlborough; Alleyne P Pascal, Hubert J Price, and A B Jenkins, Doris; H A Coventry and T H Beddors, Exmouth; H S Wright, R H Ramsden, and Aubert J Garbete, Liffey; A E Bancroft, H G Stevenson, and C H Warren, Orion; 15 seamen and second-class boys for disposal; four seamen, stragglers from the Mars, and two seamen, stragglers from the Melpomene.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—William Kellett, mate, to the Spiteful; James F Baker, midshipman, to the Desperate; George Jeffrey, paymaster additional, to the Indus; W A Westaways, clerk, to the Russell; and David Acheson, clerk, to the Himalaya.

Thanks.

The Committee of Dublin by Lamplight, for the following:—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, for 1859 and '60, £20; Lady Castlemaine per Hon. G. Handcock, £1; Lady Bateson per Rev. G. W. Biggs, £3; Miss Thompson, £1; Espine Batty, Esq., per Rev. C. Wolseley, £1; Found in the street, 2s 8½d.

LATEST NEWS.
BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

AFFAIRS AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, Nov. 13, VIA MARSEILLES.—M. Farini has officially reprimanded the leaders of the Lazzaroni. Crowds of the latter assembled yesterday, and shouted "Long live Garibaldi," "The Dictatorship for ever," "Down with Farini." They were dispersed by the regular troops. The King has prohibited the demolition of the forts of St. Elmo; they are to be repaired and armed. The troops of the line replace the National Guard in the different posts of the city. The Neapolitan Ministry has no portfolio for War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs. These departments are reserved for the Central Government.

PIEDMONT.

TURIN, Nov. 16TH.—The Sardinian prisoners of war have arrived at Naples from Gaeta. The Ministers, Fanti and Cormos, are about to leave for Naples.

TURKEY AND SYRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10TH.—The French loan is still the topic of the day. The affair is not yet concluded, but is expected to be so daily. A local loan of 350,000 has just been contracted on onerous terms.

The Firman of Investure was sent on Saturday last to Prince Michael. The latest news from Syria is to the 30th ult. The pacification of the country was continued. There is nothing else of importance. Emir Pacha is to be the new Governor of Damascus; he bears an excellent character. All other provinces of the Empire are quiet. Exchange on London, 125 piastres.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY.—The steamship City of Washington, from New York on the 4th instant, arrived here this evening, bringing 25 cabin and 161 steerage passengers. She encountered strong easterly gales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Vigo passed Cape Race on the 2nd inst.

The Hon. Mr. Stewart addressed an immense meeting of Republicans on the evening of the 2nd instant. He was received with the utmost enthusiasm. He declared his belief that the threats of a dissolution would cease when Lincoln was elected.

The *Herald* of Wednesday has a leading article in favour of the secession of the Southern States, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election. The clergy in the vicinity of Washington are getting alarmed, and have recommended earnest prayers to avert the evils of disunion, which is regarded by them as imminent.

General Harney has been offered his choice of the departments of the West and California. He will probably select the former.

Advices have been received from Salt Lake City to the 22nd ult. The chief apostle, Hyde, had delivered a very abusive harangue against the Government and people of the United States, in the course of which he intimated that the Mormons entertained no present intention, at least, of quitting their inheritance in Utah.

THE OUTWARD AMERICAN MAIL.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY.—The Montreal Company's steamship Nova Scotian arrived in Lough Foyle at one o'clock p.m. to-day; mails, latest telegrams and about 40 passengers, were placed on board, and the Nova Scotian immediately afterwards sailed for Portland.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE ELECTION.

The usual notice from the Speaker is published in lastt night's "Gazette," and at the end of 14 days he will issue his warrant for a new writ.

THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A further account of the accident on the Trent Valley Railway states that seven drivers in the cattle train were killed on the spot. The post office clerks on duty in the travelling post office were seriously injured, and it is feared that some of them will not live. The mail train reached London at a quarter past 10 this morning. The Irish mail train was delayed but arrived in London soon after 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The *Correspondencia Autografa* states that an addition may be expected to the Royal family.

PARIS, 16TH.—It is asserted that the Directors of the Bank of France have adjourned till Monday next their decision on the question of raising the rate of discount.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15TH.—After the sanction, which is immediately expected, of the loan of 400,000,000 francs, which has been negociated by the Porte at Paris, the payment of interest on former debts will be immediately resumed.

The Bank return in lastnight's "Gazette," made up to last Wednesday evening, shows a decrease in coin and bullion amounting to £5,720,224.

SHREWSBURY RACES.—FRIDAY.

Nursery Stakes—Venison, 1; Lady Ripon, 2; Duplicity, 3. Seven ran.

Handicap, half mile—Gwilyns, 1; Fraction, 2; Woman in Red, 3. Three ran.

No Manchester betting.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE RECORDER.—Messrs Cranfield have published a large-sized photograph portrait of the Right Honourable Frederick Shaw. The likeness is surpassingly exact; the expression of the eye and the very playful movement of the mouth are caught. No more welcome gift could be presented to the numerous admirers of the talent, eloquence, and political independence of one who was the most brilliant of a brilliant Ministry.

FREEMASONRY.—The quarterly meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Munster, will be held on Monday next, November 19, at 12 o'clock, in the city of Cork.

DEATH IN THE FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.—Ellen Blake, the grandmother of the Sherwood children, who were kidnapped, died this week in the Four Courts Marshalsea, where she had been confined under a writ of *habeas corpus*, for being concerned in the removal of the children. Her body was removed to Glasnevin Cemetery, and some parties asked to have an inquest held on her remains, but the coroners were of opinion it was not a case requiring investigation. It was alleged she had not received diet suitable to her age.

Correspondence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The following gentlemen have formed themselves into a preliminary committee, with power to add to their number to establish a society for the protection of life from fire, similar to the one at present in such successful operation in London, and purpose calling a public meeting of the citizens of Dublin in a few days, to give the movement an immediate and practical effect. Numerous gentlemen have already promised donations and annual subscriptions. In the meantime they will thank all those who are anxious about the establishment of fire escapes to send in their names and subscriptions to any of the following:—

Alderman Atkinson, Lord Mayor-elect, College green; W. R. Wilde, F.R.C.S.I., No. 1, Merrion square, North; William Acheson, T.C., College green; W. S. O'Driscoll, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Mountjoy square; Captain Knox, IRISH TIMES; James Malley, Esq., 48, Upper Sackville street; William Fry and Co., Westmoreland street; James Oldham, Westmoreland street; Charles Allen, 108, Grafton street; Joseph Manning, Grafton street; Forest and Son, Grafton street; Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk street; Thomas Cranfield, Grafton street; James Madden, College green; Hodges and Son, Westmoreland street; R. Annesley, Grafton street; Thomas Brunker, Grafton street; C. R. Walker, 23, St. Andrew street; Rev. G. B. Wheeler, Trinity College; Christopher Spaddicini, Suffolk street; Henry Andrews, Dame street; Richard Galbraith, 27, South Frederick street; S. Waterhouse, Dame street; Henry Russell, Westmoreland street; Charles Eason, manager for W. H. Smith and Son, Sackville street.

RICHARD DANIELL, M.B., 30, Lower Baggot-street,
S. D. DOUGAL, C.E., 27, Lower Pembroke-street,
Honorary Secretaries *pro tem.*

Sporting.

FERMOY STEEPLECHASES, 21ST AND 22ND NOVEMBER.

Weights for Flat Race—Mr Nash's b m Miss Aylmer, 3 yrs, 9st 10lb; Mr J Wynne's Grisi, 3 yrs, 8st 6lb; Mr Annesley's Fawn, 4 yrs, 8st; Captain Morgan's Gulnare, a, 7st; Mr O'Sullivan's Dan O'Connell, 2 yrs, 7st.

Fermoy Plate—Mr Wallis' New Broom, a, 11st 4lb; Mr. Annesley's Rose, 5 yrs, 10st 5lb; Mr James' Shanbally, a, 10st; Dr George's Zouave, 5 yrs, 9st 8lb; Mr Matchell's Post Horn, a, 9st 5lb; Mr Power's Jacqualine, 4 yrs, 9st.

Acceptances to be made according to articles.

Coursing.

LIMERICK COURSING CLUB—SECOND DAY, NOV. 15.

Stewards—W H Barrington, W G Massey, G F Wise, J Spaight, T Fosberry,—Foley Esqrs.
Judge—R Westropp, Esq.
Slipper—Michael Callaghan.

THE ST. LEGER AND SILVER PUPPY CHALLENGE CUP.

Third Ties.

Mr T Fosberry's Cricket beat Mr G F Wise's What's-to-win.
Mr W H Massey's Miss Cheese beat Mr G F Wise's Wet Cloud.
Mr T Fosberry's F Sharp beat Mr W H Massey's Mont Blanc.

Fourth Ties.

Miss Cheese beat F Sharp.
Cricket drawn.

Mr W H Massey's Miss Cheese, Hector, Virago	...	1
Mr T Fosberry's F Sharp, Fireblast, Song	...	2
Mr T Fosberry's Cricket, Fireblast, Polly (drawn)	...	3

The day was fine, and the coursing first rate.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Peter's penny in France is likely to embroil the Imperial Government here with the Court of Rome more than any other of Antonelli's long series of obstructive manœuvres, petty slights, and utter disregard of the protecting power that keeps him and his master in Rome. He was perfectly well aware that such an occult substitute for the fixed and substantial revenue offered above board from the country in its collective capacity, would not meet approval here; yet, in the teeth of such assurance, conveyed through Duc de Gramont, he has issued his warrant for tak gathering to be worked out by the French episcopacy. The Minister of Interior's denunciatory circular was of course a document sure to issue, and a scandalous conflict with the civil authorities is thuswantonly provoked in every town and department. The Belgian Home Minister had already put forth a notification condemnatory of the "systematic impost" in that constitutional kingdom, and Portugal had adopted the same measure, though there was small likelihood of its being at all called for in those diggings. In France there exists a widely organised and highly effective financial levy for *la propagation de la foi* in foreign parts, the central treasury and board being fixed at Lyons, and the fullest authorisation being given by Government to its machinery and collection. Publicity in its accounts and credits is, of course, secured. Every attempt to change the venue and transfer the management of these funds to Rome has been resisted for obvious reasons—much more objectionable must be the present pretension of a foreign Court and Cabinet to tax for political purposes the lieges whose allegiance in fiscal matters another authority claims.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, M.P. for the *Trastevere* borough, has just passed through Paris on his way to Antonelli, whose instructions for the meeting of the British Parliament he will confidentially receive. The Nabob of Arcot, in the days of the rotten boroughs, kept half-a-dozen representatives in our Legislature, and in Alexander Pope's time the King of France or the Court of St. Germains maintained a footing in the Commons.

Coningsby harangues,
The House impeaches, and Sir Balaam hangs.

"Conigsby" in our times prefers turning to the profit of party politics the anti-British element he finds on the Opposition benches.

The protests of the Gaeta Court have become chronic, and the *Charivari* finds abundant provision of merriment in the series of these documents. It wants some enterprising publisher to issue them in a collected form under the title of *Manuel des Rois Protestants*. Doubtless the young apprentice to royalty finds it a hard case when he has the Emperor of Austria for a brother-in-law, the Empress of Brazil for an aunt, besides such aunts as the Consort of Count Montemolin, the Duchess of Berry, and Christina, mother of the Spanish Sovereign, with the King of Bavaria for a father-in-law, that help comes from no quarter of the globe.

I was in error about the address from the Stockholm house of nobles to Garibaldi. They did not state that this was the tercentenary year of the deliverance of Sweden from the Danish yoke by Gustavus Vasa, an event which took place in 1523, but of the *death* of that Swedish liberator, which occurred in 1560.

Another correspondent, writing from Paris, November 14th, says:—

A Cabinet Council was held to-day at St. Cloud, at which, I am informed, the plan for an army of reserve was finally settled. If my information be correct, the plan consists in abolishing entirely the present system of renewable furlough, and establishing a reserve on the plan of the Prussian landwehr, combined with that of the English militia. Instead of the soldiers, after having served three or four years, being given renewable furloughs, they will be placed in the reserve, and will be liable to be called out until their 40th year, but their time of actual service under arms, when called out, cannot exceed seven years, including the time they have passed in the service before being placed in the reserve. They are to be subjected to yearly inspection, and to be exercised for two months every year, and are not to be allowed to be removed from the military circumscription allotted to them for residence, without special permission. By this means, in addition to 500,000 men constantly under arms, the Government will have an army of reserve of 300,000 men constantly under its hand. If these details be correct, and considering the source from which they reach me, I have reason to believe them so, even M. de Persigny can hardly venture to represent the change as a pacific symptom.

AUSTRIA.

A communication from Kronstadt (Transylvania) of the 10th, has the following:—

"The merchants of this town have held a meeting at their Casino, and adopted the following resolutions:—"1. To present an address to his Austrian Majesty, stating that, although the Rouman nation has been recognised as of ripe age and major, and although the right of self-government has been assured to the principality of Transylvania, yet it has not been incorporated with Hungary. 2. To have this petition presented by the Bishop Baron de Schaguna, councillor of the empire. 3. The meeting recognises that it is of indispensable necessity for the Roumans, who, in the previous constitution, enjoyed no political representation, to obtain permission to hold a preliminary conference, for the purpose of drawing up an address of thanks in the name of the whole Rouman nation, and of expressing, as soon as possible, their opinion as to the principles of an electoral law for Transylvania."

The *Ost Deutsche Post* of Vienna does not believe in the assurances of peace given by Lord J. Russell at the Guildhall banquet. It says:—

"Peace—between whom? We only know one peace which can tranquillise Europe, and that is one between Austria and Piedmont. Does Lord John believe that he has advanced that peace by his last notes? Or did the Lord Mayor fill his lordship's glass too high? Are the words of the noble lord anything else than political talk and phrases of a comedy? There is at this moment only one symptom of peace, and that is the winter. If from the Neapolitan or Roman coasts nocturnal fillibusters do not carry revolution and war to the opposite coast of Dalmatia, it is thanks to the season and to tempests. We may preserve peace for two or three months to come. A maritime insurance company would perhaps not guarantee it even for that interval, but there are presumptions in favour of the winter. If these be the hopes which intoxicate Lord John, be it so; but if we are to judge from the effect which his appeals to revolution have produced among all the Governments who have anything to lose, we believe that they have been ill-combined."

The *German Journal of Frankfort* says that it is officially authorised to declare that there is no truth in a statement lately made by the *Independance* of Brussels that 30 Italian soldiers and some officers, forming part of an Austrian regiment at Rastadt, had deserted and had attempted to cross the Rhine into France.

The *Espero* of Turin of the 12th says:—

"The Austrian preparations for war in Mantua are continued, and the idea of attacking the Piedmontese upon the Po still exists. The Austrian officers do not conceil it. The Archdukes Leopold and Albert review the troops, and seek to animate them. General Benedek has arrived at Verona, and has been *feted* by the officers."

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 10th state that the two Chambers had not held any sitting, but that a numerous meeting of deputies had taken place in one of the committee-rooms to examine the bill for reforming the electoral law. A report was current that M. Rios Rosas, the ambassador at Rome, whose departure for his post was announced some time ago, but delayed, will not leave at all.

THE LATE FIRE AT KILDARE-STREET CLUB-HOUSE—THE INQUEST.

Dr. White resumed the inquest yesterday, at twelve o'clock, upon the remains of two of the bodies already found in the ruins of the above building. The proceedings were carried on in the house No. 42, Kildare-street, as on the previous day. Mr. Meade, as solicitor for the club, attended. There was also present Mr. Smith, the father of one of the women who lost her life at the fire.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was first examined, and deposed as follows:—I was aroused by the ringing of St. Anne's Church bell; saw there was a fire in the neighbourhood; I went to the fire; the house was in a blaze at the time; it was about twenty minutes after five; the fire was then bursting out through every part of the house; the parish engine was the only one which had arrived then; very soon after the other engines arrived, but there was a very bad supply of water; there was much fumbling in getting the water at Nassau-street; we, however, got some supply from the Dublin Society; we all observed that the water had little or no effect upon the burning building at first; it was then suggested that the gas in the building should be put out, for it was obvious to all that the gas was lighting; four or five engines then began to play, and there was a fair supply of water, but there was little effect produced in consequence of the escape of the gas next Mr. Hamilton's; Mr. Hamilton called my attention to the wall of the front parlour, which which was very hot, and the heat, he said, was coming there for a considerable time; so great, in fact, was the heat there for a long time that the paper and plaster on the wall had fallen off, which heat he supposed to be caused by a boiler in the club-house being out of order; both Mr. Hamilton and his housekeeper appeared to think the heat was caused by a defect in the flue which heated that boiler; seeing that all chance of saving the club-house was at an end, I directed two engines to play upon the adjoining houses, and one of the police told me that there was no possibility of saving the house next to Nassau-street until the gas in the club-house was turned off; I immediately directed messengers to be sent to the gas companies to cut off the gas from the house; soon after a man, who stated he was in the employment of the Hibernian Gas Company presented himself and with another man he got a pincers and went down to the gas meter, and having returned they said they had turned off the gas; immediately after that we perceived a marked difference in the dimunition of the flame, and we then got under the fire rapidly; it was a man with a baragon jacket who broke open the gate and put off the gas; I think it was about half-past six o'clock before the gas was turned off; when I came down at 20 minutes after five the fire was raging through the windows of the club-house; Meara and the gas man were the two men engaged in turning off the gas, and the latter said it had been turned off; I think I saw gas burning in different parts of the house; before that I heard an explosion in the club-house, somewhat like the report of a pistol; several others heard it also; it appears to me that so large a house as the club-house could not possibly be burned down in so short a time except by gas.

Ennis, the hall-porter, was here interrogated by the coroner, and said that he had seen some gun cases occasionally brought into the club-house.

The Lord Mayor then observed that, having seen several reflections in the newspapers upon the conduct of the police, especially at the Henry-street fire, he wished to state that he never saw a better-conducted set of men than the police on that occasion, nor did he consider it possible for them to display more activity, or render more assistance than they did; but, at the same time, he should remark, that he never saw a more disorderly or unruly mob than that which attended the fire in Henry-street, and were it not that he procured the presence of about 200 of the military, he believed that the police would have been overpowered. The conduct of the crowd in Kildare-street was comparatively orderly.

George Davis, M.D., who lived next door to the club but two, being examined—I was awoke about half-past 4 o'clock on Sunday morning by a loud report, resembling the discharge of a piece of ordnance; I raised the window and saw the club-house on fire; I was in the street in less than five minutes, and perceived the fire to be concentrated in the small bar next to Mr. Hamilton's house; at that time I saw two policemen opposite the window looking at the fire; I told them they would render more service by giving information to the insurance offices; they immediately obeyed my directions; I then ran for the St. Anne's parish engine; I assisted the men in bringing it up to the plug; the couplings were defective, and there was a quantity of gravel about the plug; I did not see the man ascending the roof, but I saw two parties in the front upper window, and while engaged with the engine I understood that he got upon the roof; with regard to the gas, I must say that there appeared to me to be several jets of gas in the lower part of the house, like that seen in an illumination, but at the very place where these jets appeared I understand there was no gas at all; the fire was exceedingly rapid; Mr. White, of the Dublin Society, rendered great assistance; for at least an hour and a half there was no one present at the fire but the two policemen and civilians; my opinion is, that in whatever building gas is used, there is a much greater susceptibility to ignition on the part of the timber than elsewhere.

Mr. O'Dell, chief inspector of the Alliance Gas Company, was then examined, and stated that from his knowledge of the situation of the pipes, he would say that it was impossible for gas to be seen in that portion of the building referred to by the last witness.

Mr. James Ashley deposed that about two years ago he examined the boiler in the waiter's bar by directions of the steward, on account of the complaints of Mr. Hamilton as to the heat of its grate, but he considered there was no possibility of danger from it, though there might be occasionally a return of smoke; the flue, he supposed, ran up the wall at the back of the boiler, and between the club-house and Mr. Hamilton's house; the flue passes into the chimney in the waiter's room; I went into the vault yesterday, and got the hoops and staves of a cask of whiskey; I should think the vessel was but a barrel, not a puncheon; they were in a heap; has not yet seen any more vessels; looked at the flues of the house since the fire; they appeared to be quite perfect; there was not any fireplace under the waiter's bar—there is a fireplace under the far bar; there is another in the steward's room, which is also in the basement storey; there is another in the boys' room, and there was another in the plate pantry, and another in the pantry, which was never lit; does not know what was the cause of the fire, but did not think it possible to have occurred from the gas; his opinion is that a soft metal gas pipe would not last half a minute in such a fire; believed that the greatest caution was used in the house with regard to the gas; is perfectly satisfied that there was no gas in the house that night during the fire.

Timothy Kelly, of 42 Kildare-street, deposed that he was employed in the club-house as pantry boy; slept in the basement-room with O'Loughlin; went to bed on Sunday morning about half-past twelve o'clock; about half-past four he heard the breaking of the window; saw a great light; called O'Loughlin, and told him the house was on fire; ran to the rack to get his clothes, got O'Loughlin through the gratings into Dr. Darley's house, and in that way escaped; saw some women on the top of the car house; did not see any of the deceased; there was no fire that night in the basement storey; on that night he could not say whether there was any cooking in the basement storey; there was no one but them both in the apartment that night; the doors of the room were not locked outside, so that the people could not get out; there were about four gallons of whiskey in the vessel in the vault; saw no clothes airing at the fire in the bar; the floor of the bar was covered with oil cloth; about 10 o'clock saw Miss Smith in the bar.

Charles Charters examined—Was junior waiter in the club-house; was on duty from 8 o'clock that morning until a quarter to three on Sunday morning; the housekeeper's bar closed at one o'clock on Sunday morning; the door of it could not be locked, the lock being out of order; Miss Dixon went to bed at a quarter to one o'clock; the candles used during the night, some thirty or forty, were put in the press as usual in the waiter's bar, but the candles were left half an hour or so after being extinguished before being put in the press; there was also a gallon or so of oil in the bar; it was never used after 11 o'clock in the morning; witness closed the waiter's bar and press; there were only a few coals on the fire when he left; the gentlemen in the club got nothing to drink after twelve o'clock; one of the gentlemen and the billiard marker got a glass of whiskey each about half past two in the hall; I saw Miss Smith alive last about eleven o'clock; Miss Dixon had a dress in her hand when going up-stairs; thinks she had a taper and a jug of water in her hand; while he was present no one could have entered the bar without his knowledge; in the cellar there was a hogshead of sherry, and part of two barrels of whiskey; did not know how the fire originated; James Ennis gave him the alarm of fire first; when he ran down into the street he saw but two persons; saw one of the girls, named Teresa M'Nally, on the sill of the top window; she cried out to Gillespie below that she would throw herself out; she then stood on the window sill, and he heard her say that Hughes got up on her back and escaped in that way.

William Murphy deposed that he lived in No. 39, Bishop-street; while coming through Frederick-lane he saw the fire, which was very indistinct in the window; saw no one in the street; gave the alarm to the inmates of the house No. 42, Kildare-street; it was about 20 minutes to five o'clock at the time; saw the fire first in the two windows next Nassau-street; the fire appeared to be in the front of the house; there was only a little light at the time in the windows at the other side of the hall; Gillespie then ran undressed from the house No. 42, Kildare-street; saw three people in the window; heard one of them cry out something, but indistinctly; Gillespie told them in reply not to do it; witness told them to get on the roof; the women had only their night clothes on; Gillespie appeared to be almost insane; Hughes got out on the window sill, over the sash; one of the women then got under his feet; he then lifted himself up to the cornice, holding a sheet; he got two of the women up with apparent facility, but the third one was got up with more difficulty; witness thought that she would have to loose her hold before getting up; what he held in his hand appeared to be a sheet or a quilt; the fire appeared in the next top window at the time; saw no other persons but these three at the windows; did not know how the fire originated.

Dr. Coulter, being next examined, deposed that he was present at the fire at five minutes to five o'clock; assisted in bringing the parish engine opposite the house; the whole place was in a blaze at the time; his impression was, that the blaze was continued by gas; tried to put out the blaze under the corner window and could not do so with the hose; there was at first no means of turning the plug; and when turned the water was very scanty; there was no fire-escape in the parish; the hose of the engine was too short.

Inspector Boyle, of the horse police, was next examined—He said that the police got the fire-escape from the Corporation, and at the time they were given to understand that one or two men could work it; they understood the use of it, for the men were trained to it; but it was too heavy and unwieldy to be managed unless by several men; wrote to the Police Commissioners, stating that he had not men enough to work the fire-escape, and requesting that it might be taken off his hands; the commissioners wrote to the Corporation, asking them to take the fire-escape away, and place it in some central part of the city, but they got no reply; on the morning of the fire he attended in command of the fire brigade; he arrived at the place about thiry-seven minutes past five and there was then but very little water in the main—not enough, for the engine, in fact, could not be charged, they were in attendance with the engine, ladder, &c., in seventeen minutes after they received the report of the fire; the police engine was twenty-two minutes at the scene of the fire before it could be worked, in consequence of the want of water; they could not afford men to work the fire-escape—it would take eight or nine men to man the fire escape; it was seen by the Lord Mayor and some members of the Corporation at the Police Barrack, Kevin-street, and they pronounced it to be useless and cumbersome; if it were manned, it would require 25 minutes to bring it to the place from the barracks; the pole stands upright.

The Coroner—It must be different from the fire-escapes in London. In these the ladders stand out straight like the pole of a carriage.

A Juror—And they wind them up when they are brought to a fire. They appear to work very well in London.

Inspector Boyle—There are different descriptions of fire-escapes. They answer well in London, but they don't appear to be so clumsy as this one.

The Coroner—But if it were at the fire, could it not have saved some lives?

Inspector Boyle—The roof was in when I arrived and there was no use for a fire-escape then, and, besides, the police had ladders, one of them 40 feet long.

The Coroner—That is a very important question. It appears that even if there had been a fire-escape with the police when they arrived, it would not have availed, and they lost only 17 minutes in going to the place.

A Juror—I am told it was an hour.

Inspector Boyle—That could not be the case, for I was returning from the fire in Amiens-street, at half-past four o'clock, and upon going home I went to bed. I was aroused a short time afterwards by the report of the fire in Kildare-street, and we reached it at 35 minutes past five.

The Coroner—It is the practice with the police, the instant they receive a report of a fire to note down the time?

Inspector Boyle—Always, sir. I noted the time I received the report of the fire, and I know that in 17 minutes after I got it the police brigade arrived in Kildare-street. The police send in a report to the commissioners of the time at which they receive the report of a fire.

Constable Crow, 121 B, was examined—He stated that he arrived at the club-house at twenty minutes past four o'clock, and that there was no appearance of fire then; he got a smell of fire at twenty minutes to five o'clock.

A discussion then arose among the members of the jury as to the necessity of examining the gentlemen who had left the club-house on the morning of the fire.

Mr. Meade, solicitor of the club, stated that the committee had no wish to conceal the names of the gentlemen in question, but that they preferred the information should be got from some of the servants.

The witness Ennis was recalled, and, being again examined, stated that the names of the gentlemen who were present before his departure were Capt. Palliser and Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Michael M'Cann deposed that he was a turncock in the employment of the Corporation; he found the water weak in the main in Kildare-street, but by turning it on in Dawson-street it was increased in force.

Mr. Bates, engine keeper of St. Anne's Parish, stated that he had a fire-escape about 17 years ago, but that it was made of such materials that it rotted.

In reply to some observations made by jurors,

The Coroner said he did not see the least necessity for examining the gentlemen who were in the club-house on Sunday morning.

The evidence here closed, and the coroner proceeded to sum up the testimony. He dwelt upon the most important portions of it, especially upon those relating to the probable origin of the fire, the means for extinguishing it, and the efforts made to rescue the inmates. He gave great praise to Hughes and the other parties who exerted themselves in the last respect. A messenger was then sent to bring Captain Palliser and Mr. Kirkpatrick before the coroner, but they were not in town; their residences, however, were given by members of the club. The jury then retired, but although the majority made up their mind, to return a verdict in a short time, the others were not as yet prepared to do so. The jury again retired, and at 7 o'clock returned the following verdict:—"We find that the two females lost their lives in the fire, which took place at Kildare-street Club-house on the morning of Sunday, the 11th Nov., 1860. We are of opinion that the fire originated in either of the bars of the above house, but how it occurred we have no evidence to prove. We are of opinion that it could not have been caused by the gas. We regret to find that the usual deficiency of water, in cases of fire, was deplorably evidenced in this instance, the police brigade not being able to obtain water for their engine for twenty-two minutes after their arrival. We find that fire escapes would have been valuable in this case, and we strongly recommend a sufficient number to be provided for the city. We cannot separate without testifying our admiration for the heroic conduct of James Wilson Hughes, Mrs. Mullins, and Teresa M'Nally, who mutually assisted each other in their miraculous escape from the top window. We also beg to offer our sincere thanks to the coroner, Dr. White, for his patience and urbanity towards us, during this long and painful inquiry. We also express our opinion that a more suitable place should be provided by the Corporation for holding coroner's inquests than what we have at present. We also express our approbation of the conduct of Inspector Sullivan, Acting Inspector Cavanagh, and those under their command.—THOMAS BYRNE, Foreman."

CITY OF DUBLIN STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

This company's usual half-yearly meeting took place yesterday—

SIR JOHN K. JAMES, Bart., in the Chair.

The subjoined report was read:—

The directors in making their sixty-fifth half-yearly report to the proprietors, submit the accounts and statement of debts, credits and effects, on 1st September last, in pursuance of the provisions of the company's Act of Parliament.

The balance to the credit of profit and loss for the half-year amounts to £19,443 6s. 11d.

The repairs of the vessels have been all duly attended to; and it is satisfactory to be able to state that the cost of them has not amounted to the usual per centage, which has been charged in the accounts for the half year, a balance is therefore brought forward to the credit of the repair account in the present half-year.

The efforts made to set aside the verdict obtained by the company in the spring assizes, in reference to claims put forward by the owners of live stock in the Trafalgar, when that vessel returned into port, in consequence of the violent storm of October, 1859, did not succeed; and the unanimous decision of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, having been pronounced in favour of the company, effectually removes all future doubt or difficulty on the subject.

The proceedings of the committee of the House of Commons, which enquired so fully during the late session of Parliament, into the various questions connected with merchant shipping, were attended to with anxions interest by your directors, and they have the satisfaction of referring to the recommendations propsed for adoption in the report which relate to interests similar to our own. It is therefore to be hoped that those recommendations of the committee may be brought forward by Government in the next session for the sanction of the Legislature.

The improved postal and passenger service between England and Ireland was commenced on the 1st of October.

It is desirable on the present occasion, to remind the proprietors that by the provisions of the new contract the associated companies had engaged to commence the service in January next. The directors having felt warranted in the expectation that two of the large packets would be ready for duty during the summer, and the proposal which was accordingly made to Government to anticipate the time allowed by the contract having been accepted, the necessary arrangements were completed by the Post-office authorities to allow of the commencement of the improved communication on the 1st of August. Unfortunately, however, an unexpected disappointment occurred a few days previously in the completion of one of the two vessels, which the directors had every reason to expect from the assurances they received, would have then been quite ready for duty. Under the circumstances, a short postponement of the new service was unavoidable. But the directors, with the desire of accommodating the public as far as was then practicable, agreed to employ the Leinster, and subsequently the Ulster, in the performance of the contract, an arrangement which was attended with the most successful results.

The Connaught, having been inspected shortly after and approved by the surveyors of the Admiralty, the commencement of the new service on 1st October, as already mentioned, was authorised by the Postmaster-General.

Within the last few days the Munster has been also completed and placed on the station.

Such great and general interest has been taken in the speed and performance of these vessels that the directors think it right to submit to the proprietors the following brief details:—

The Leinster was the first of the vessels tried at the measured mile near Southampton; her rate of speed was ascertained to be twenty and a half statute miles per hour, exceeding by more than a mile an hour the speed of the fastest steamship which had been previously built.

The Connaught, when tried at the same place in September, indicated a great velocity, her rate of speed was twenty-one miles an hour.

The Ulster had her engines placed on board in the port of Liverpool, where no measured mile has yet been marked out for testing with accuracy the speed of vessels, but in the actual performance of the mail service she has proved herself nearly equal to the Connaught. The Munster which was also provided with engines in Liverpool attained a better result.

But while it may justly be the cause of congratulation that the proprietors should possess four vessels of such unrivalled speed, it is no less gratifying to be able to state, that their performance in stormy weather has been even more successful. On their power to make good passages under adverse circumstances, rather than extraordinary rapid ones in fine weather, will obviously depend the regularity of the mail communication.

The payments already made on account of the mail packets amount to £260,000, of which the sum of £46,000 has been provided out of the surplus funds of the company.

The directors have again to state, that the permanent packet piers, which the Lords of the Admiralty arranged three years ago to provide for the accommodation of the service at Holyhead, have not been yet commenced—even some doubts have been raised as to the extent to which these works may ultimately be carried out: and although the liability to penalties for delays in landing the mails cannot be incurred until the permanent arrangements shall have been completed, this will afford no sufficient reason to refrain from pressing the subject on the attention of the Government; the directors will therefore continue to do so, in conjunction with the London and North Western Company, as the timber jetty, constructed for temporary use, has been found inadequate for the requirements of the large packets.

The directors were successful in carrying through Parliament the bill for incorporating the company, and for freeing the holders of the fifty pound shares of 1836, from all future liability. Power was also obtained to raise capital on account of the new mail packets.

In accordance with the power thus obtained, a prospectus was issued to the proprietors of the company, as well as to the shareholders of the building company, offering for subscription a thousand shares of the new capital at par, giving priority to the former. Applications having been made for a much larger number of shares, the allocation was confined to the proprietors of this company.

To obviate the inconvenience attending the transfer of the several descriptions of shares of the company's capital, all of which have, by the recent act of Parliament been made alike as to non-liability, the directors propose to apply in the next session for an act to authorise (with the consent of the proprietors) the conversion of the shares into one uniform capital stock—an arrangement which has generally been adopted with so much advantage by railway and other incorporated companies. The directors have reason to expect that they will not meet with any difficulty in carrying a bill calculated to prove so satisfactory to the proprietors, and tending to simplify the present multiplied share and transfer accounts of the company. The necessary Parliamentary notices will accordingly be given during the present month.

In conclusion, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of three per cent. free of income tax, out of the profits of the half year, after the allocation of one per cent. on account of the Parliamentary Contingency Fund.

The dividend to be payable on and after to-morrow, 17th inst.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

SARDINIA.

TURIN, Nov. 15.—The official "Piedmontese Gazette" contains the following:—General Solzano proposed to General Fanti the surrender of the body of Neapolitan troops who remained outside Gaeta. General Fanti rejected this proposition. After the engagement of the 12th the Bourbon troops re-entered Gaeta. Our troops have taken up fresh positions round the town. The garrison of Gaeta consisted of 18 battalions, but a dispatch announces that 20 French steamers, sailing under French colours, had left Gaeta with fresh troops. Their destination is supposed to be Civita Vecchia.

ROME.

Nov. 13, (VIA MARSEILLES).—A Neapolitan general has arrived here. It is asserted that Francis II. requests the Pope to receive an additional 7,000 men.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian *Gazette* is authorised to contradict the announcement that a Prussian General had arrived at Gaeta on a special mission.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Her Imperial Majesty, travelling in the strictest *incog.* as part of the family of the Marquis La Grange, crossed the Channel on Wednesday, in the ordinary packet boat. From the London Bridge station she and and her suite went in common cabs to Claridge's Hotel in Brook-street, and it was not until they had been some time in the hotel that her Majesty's rank was known. The Empress went out on foot early yesterday morning, and made several purchases in the neighbourhood of the hotel. In the afternoon she and her suite engaged some private carriages from a neighbouring livery stable, and visited the Crystal Palace. Her Majesty will probably set out to-morrow by railway for Hamilton Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton intend to give a grand ball at Hamilton Palace, on the 20th instant., in honour of the illustrious visiter.

AUSTRALIA.

PLYMOUTH, 16TH, MORNING.—The Sussex, of London, 78 days from Melbourne, has landed about 20 passengers. She has over 60,000 ounces of gold, valued at £240,000, for which she obtained 2d per ounce freight, another ship taking it at 1½d per ounce. She has a full cargo, and 130 passengers. She left Melbourne, August 28, rounded Cape Horn, September 20, and crossed the Line, October 21.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The *Times* says, the rise in the rate of discount from five to six per cent. created no surprise, and was not followed by any movement in the Stock market, where prices were steadily maintained throughout the day. The public see thoroughly that the present drain is totally different from those that take place from the extravagance and recklessness of trading. It was understood that £360,000 in gold bars would be removed from the Bank yesterday, and the whole were packed, ready for delivery; but, as soon as the rise in the rate of discount was announced, the dealers, it is said, telegraphed to Paris, and they subsequently declined to take any. The operation, however, is probably merely postponed till to-day.

The *Times* mentions, that a number of rumours are in circulation regarding the extent of the present drain upon the Bank of France. According to one of them no less than £3,500,000 has been drawn out since the advance in the rate of discount to 4½ per cent. on Monday last; another rumour is that the Bank of France intends to obtain £2,000,000 from this side; but supposing such to be the cause they would not be likely to allow their intention to be prematurely published. The *Times* explains the operations by which the withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England on French account is effected. Bills are drawn between Paris and London by firms—these bills are discounted at our banks, and the notes thus obtained are taken to the Bank of England to be exchanged for gold, which is forthwith transmitted to France. The Bank of France pay all the expenses of the operation. For every ounce of gold withdrawn we have full value in French guaranteed bills of exchange of a character equal to gold, and our position, therefore, is just as strong after the efflux as previous to it. The discount houses having raised their allowance on deposits from 4 per cent. to 4½ for money at call, and from 4½ to 5 per cent. with seven days' notice. The Joint Stock Banks have also raised their terms, the London and Westminster giving 4½ on sums of £500 and upwards, and 3½ on smaller amounts. The Commercial 4 per cent. for old deposits, and 4½ for all fresh amounts, and the other banks adopting a uniform rate of 4 per cent. The limit of 4½ per cent. was agreed to at a meeting held at the London and Westminster, at which it was agreed that it would not be expedient in the present instance to follow the usual plan of fixing the allowances at a point so high as that of one per cent. within the bank rate of discount.

The *Herald* says the advices of yesterday have brought the question of its effect upon the legitimate trade of the country under serious consideration. Six months, paper was quoted 7½ to 8 per cent., but this is not too freely absorbed, because the lapse of a day or two may cause an important fluctuation. Yesterday parcels of bills were negociated early in the morning at 5 to 5½ per cent., which after one o'clock p.m. could not have been done at 6½ and 7 per cent. With such a condition of affairs it is not unreasonable to apprehend mercantile difficulties. Trade must be in a comparatively sound state, otherwise spasmodic movements of the kind would quickly develop the consequences.

The *Daily News* says, that the Discount market yesterday was very unsettled. At the Bank of England there was a continued pressure for money; that establishment being the cheapest market, notwithstanding the advance in its terms. In most other quarters only regular customers were accommodated. Very little business was done below the bank rate, and 6 to 6½ per cent. may be considered the prevailing terms for very good bills, having not more than sixty days to run. As regards four or six months' paper, there was a general indisposition to discount it, nevertheless the principal financial establishments appear to be amply supplied with money, though very careful of employing it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The West India Mail steamer has arrived with 446,000 dols. in specie.

Mr. Pope Hennessey, M.P., has just passed through Paris, on his way to Rome.

MURDER OF A LAND AGENT.

Londonderry, Friday Morning.

Mr. John Murray, agent and land steward to Mr. J. G. Adair, of Glenveigh, Letterkenny, it is feared, has fallen a victim to Ribbonism. He left his cottage on Tuesday morning to look after his master's estate, and had travelled about one and a half miles, when he met his fate. The police have been scouring the country from the first suspicion that Murray had been made away with, but their search proved ineffectual until yesterday morning, when his body was discovered at the foot of a precipice at the distance from his home mentioned above. The body bore marks sufficient to prove he met his death by violence. As yet no trace of the assassins has been discovered.

THE "DUBLIN BUILDER" — ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL. — The title of this journal, following in the footsteps of its London contemporary, the *Builder*, bespeaks the immediate object of its mission; but, in the abstract, the work must not be misunderstood as exclusively confined to mere building pursuits. It embraces a wide range of subjects, more or less of an architectural, engineering, and generally scientific and artistic tendency. Hitherto, it has been published monthly; but the proprietor, now on the eve of the commencement of the third year of the journal's existence, has announced a change of publication to fortnightly, a step which, we believe, is very generally desired by the public, with whom the *Dublin Builder* has become most popular. Expense seems to be a secondary consideration to the proprietor in the production of a professional organ in all its departments—illustrations and otherwise—creditable to the country; and Mr. Lyons, who acts in the capacity of proprietor and editor, has the gratification of seeing the results of his energy so satisfactorily developed.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says, it must still be understood that the attack on Gaeta by sea will not take place.

Kingstown Intelligence.

The weather yesterday was very fine, and much more inviting than many days in summer for out-door exercise. Many persons, of course, availed themselves of it, and the jetty presented an animated appearance.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

There was merely a meeting of the committee yesterday. The following members were present:—Mr. John Buckley (in the chair), Thomas Carey, William Masterson, John Hasler, and Robert Meekins.

The only business transacted was of a monetary character, such as the examination and payment of the workmen's accounts. On this day fortnight, however, the report of the new bill to do away with the county rate will be taken into consideration.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.
(Before George Wyse, Esq.)

Edward Murphy was charged with assaulting John Murtagh, Police-constable 128 F, on the night of the 19th August. The constable, it appeared, had been placed upon duty in Cross-avenue on that night, where there was a wedding of humble people; a crowd collected about the house, when his attention was called to the disorderly conduct of some people who forced in the door. The constable drove the prisoner from the house, and in about 20 minutes after he received a blow of a stone in the head which rendered him insensible, and by means of which he was one month off duty. The prisoner subsequently absconded, but was arrested upon a warrant some days since. He was remanded until to-morrow.

William Bolton and Luke Duignan, were brought up on remand, charged by Joseph Martin, of Blackrock, baker, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that they had been going about endeavouring to obtain money under fraudulent pretences, by stating that a cartman of the said Martin's had been killed, and that they were collecting money to bury him; under this pretence they obtained small sums of money from different parties.—Bolton was identified as one of the prisoners who committed the offence, but was remanded until this day; but Duignan was discharged.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1860.
MARQUIS OF KILDARE, V.P., in the chair.

Lord Talbot de Malahide, V.P.; L. E. Foot, V.P.; Lord Dunlo, and several other members, were present.

The following reference from the society having been read, viz:—

"That it be referred to the council to consider and report as to the expediency and best means of re-appointing a veterinary professor, and establishing a school of veterinary medicine and surgery."

It was resolved—That a committee be appointed to inquire into the management carried on by the Royal Dublin Society from the year 1800, and to report to council the principle upon which it was conducted, and the cause of its discontinuance; also to consider and report on the advisability of adopting the recommendation of re-opening the establishment, and appointing a professor, with a school of veterinary surgery.

A report from the committee of fine arts, setting forth the probable cost of maintaining an art student while studying in the Continental schools, was approved of, and a copy directed to be forwarded to the "Irish Fine Arts' Aid Society of California."

Dr. Waller informed the council that he had received a communication from the secretary of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, stating that the council of the association had resolved unanimously to accept the invitation of the Royal Dublin Society to hold their next annual congress in Dublin.

Whereupon it was resolved—"That it be referred to the honorary officers to consider and report upon the steps necessary to be taken in order to secure the most efficient reception of that body."

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—LONDON, WEDNESDAY.
(Sittings in Banco, before the Lord Chief Baron and Barons Bramwell, Channell and Wilde.)

THE MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.
Ellis, appellant, W. Kelly, respondent.

This was an information before the Middlesex magistrates by Mr. John Ellis, of Pinner, against Hubert E. G. Kelly, "for his having on the 2d of November last, at Pinner, wilfully and falsely pretended to be and did take and use the name or title of doctor of medicine, thereby implying that he was so registered under the 21st and 22d Vic." It appeared at the hearing that the defendant had for years a brass plate affixed to his residence at Pinner bearing the words "Dr. Kelly;" but in the copy of the Medical Register produced, the entry was "Kelly, Hubert Edmond George, of Pinner, Middlesex, Mem. Royal Coll. Surgeons, England, 1856, Lic. Soc. Apoth., London, 1856." For the defence there was put in a diploma of the University of Erlangen, in Bavaria, which permitted the defendant to practise medicine throughout Germany. It was, however, submitted on the other side that this document did not enable the defendant to use the title of doctor of medicine in this country. The justices found it was proved that the defendant practised at Pinner, assuming the title of doctor of medicine, and that he was not so registered in the Medical Register; that the document, purporting to be a diploma of the University of Erlangen, was not proved; that the possession of that document so far justified the defendant in using the title of doctor of medicine, and that it could not be said that he had used such title wilfully and falsely within the meaning of the Medical Registration Act. The magistrates were also of opinion that the act did not prohibit the use in England of the title of doctor of medicine, obtained by virtue of any foreign diploma, unless the same were registered under the provisions of the act. They further requested the opinion of the Court of Exchequer on the following questions:—1st. Whether the Medical Registration Act (21st and 22d Vic., c. 90) prohibited the taking and using the title of doctor of medicine by any medical man in England, unless the same be duly registered according to the provisions of the act? 2d. Whether the court should be of opinion that if the act did prohibit the assuming of such title, the defendant under the circumstances could be held to have so done "wilfully and falsely" within the meaning of the 40th section? If the Court answered either of these questions in the negative, then the judgment of the magistrates should be affirmed. If their lordships answered both in the affirmative, then the case was to be remitted for further consideration.

Mr. Codd appeared as counsel on behalf of the appellant, the informant in the court below; Mr. Robinson appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Codd submitted that on the facts in the case the respondent had clearly been guilty of the offence contemplated in the 40th section of the Medical Registration Act, by assuming the title of doctor of medicine to which he was not entitled, and that the court should answer both questions in the affirmative.

The Lord Chief Baron—But this gentleman is a member of the College of Surgeons, and a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.

Mr. Codd—Yes; but he is not a doctor of medicine, and the act provides for all classes of the medical profession.

The Lord Chief Baron—But he is registered.

Mr. Codd—Not qua doctor of medicine.

The Lord Chief Baron—Suppose he was a doctor of laws, and afterwards practised medicine, and was duly registered, could he not call himself doctor? This act is to prevent any man practising medicine who is not registered. I do not think there is the slightest reason for saying that he has been guilty of false pretences.

Their Lordships then, without calling on Mr. Robinson for the respondent, dismissed the appeal with costs, Mr. Baron Bramwell observing that he thought the respondent had been somewhat hardly dealt with.

Mr. Robinson said his client had since registered himself. Appeal dismissed accordingly.

COUNTY GALWAY.
[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

This important fair was in every respect a good one. The supply of stock was very large—so was the demand, and the business had concluded at a very early hour, which is an invariable sign of a good fair. Three year old heifers were in good demand, and sold at prices ranging from £7 to £11 10s; 2 year olds, £4 to £6. Calves, though numerous, were in great demand, in consequence of the apprehended dearth of fodder in the coming winter. Ewes were much looked after, and brought from 30s to 41s 6d; strong wedders, 28s to 45s; lambs, 22s to 33s, the highest. Bacon pigs sold at 75s per cwt., the highest figure. Horses, as usual, were quite a drag.

The Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in South Great George's-street, is open for Divine worship on Sunday mornings at ten o'clock, when a short service is held. Mr. White and Mr. Ramsay, resident preachers. Mr. White will preach on to-morrow morning, at the above hour, and Mr. Ramsay in the evening at 7 o'clock. All are affectionately invited to attend.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES. — The Pulpit—On to-morrow (Sunday), Divine service will be celebrated in the hall, at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. J. B. Smyth, of Belfast, will deliver the conclusion of the sermon on "The fulness of joy," and on Wednesday next, the Rev. Edward Harte will preach at eight o'clock p.m. Subject—"The great Salvation." Prayer and Praise—Among the subjects for prayer and praise in the hall, on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—1. For the conversion and salvation of all persons in the habit of attending the Union Prayer Meetings in the Metropolitan Hall, and that a double portion of God's Holy Spirit may be poured out on every one in the meeting on that evening. 2. Thanksgiving for the safe return of the Prince of Wales; and for the wisdom which guided the Ministers of her most gracious Majesty, in their recent foreign and domestic policy. 3. For the better observance of the eighth commandment, "Thou shalt not steal" (Ex. xx. 15), and that we may be "true and just in all our dealings," in that which concerns the happiness, the character, the property, the peace of ourselves and others. 4. Thanksgiving for the prospect of permanent peace with China, and that the third part of the entire human family inhabiting that empire may yet receive the "Bread of Life" from the inhabitants of these isles of the sea, in return for the plant that perisheth.

THE ROAD MURDER.—Mr. Saunders has brought his remarkable inquiry to a close for the present. The usual attendance of women and children, the usual amount of gossip and tittle-tattle, all ending in nothing, again marked the proceedings. It is to be hoped that this gentleman's power of resuming the inquiry, which he says he reserves, will never be called into exercise, as the ends of justice are not likely to be furthered by such extravagant and disorderly exhibitions as have been witnessed in the Temperance Hotel of the village of Road.

RAILWAY FROM ROSCOMMON TO CASTLEREA.—The Government engineer has arranged to inspect this line on Thursday, the 15th instant. We believe several of the directors will accompany him in this inspection. It is highly creditable to the contractors that, despite of the unfavourable season, they are only a few days behind the time specified for opening the line. After the Government officer has inspected it, the railway will be opened for traffic, and conveyances for passengers and for goods are, at the same time, to be placed between Castlerea and Castlebar. The accommodation which this will afford the public is, that it will at once bring Dublin some thirty miles nearer than by the Tuam line, and it will save an hour and a half in the journey.

The death of Dr. Reppes Bishop of Worchester, is announced.

THE RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(FROM THE TIMES' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Her Majesty's Ship Ariadne, Plymouth, Nov. 15.

After a dull and tedious voyage of nearly 27 days, his Royal Highness and suite completed their long American tour, and landed in England again to-day. The length to which the voyage from Portland has been protracted—a length only equalling the average winter passages of sailing ships—may probably have given rise to apprehensions in the public mind as to the "rose and expectancy of this fair State" being buffeted about in all directions by the rudest of rude storms. For the romance of the delay, however, I am almost sorry to say there was but little of this. Few winter passages across the North Atlantic have lasted so long in which the ships have fallen in with so few storms or heavy seas. It was especially desired to make a quick passage—14 days was the outside spoken of at Portland—but there was nothing but a long gloomy average of fogs and head winds, relieved now and then by a gale in the opposite direction to that in which the ships were going, and in contending against which that insatiable monster of the deep—leeway—soon swallowed up the fruits of previous days' hard steaming, and left the squadron to begin *de novo*, with increased impatience but diminished coal. To this and other causes must be ascribed the reason why Albert Edward was the first Prince of Wales who ever spent his birthday knocking about the Channel in a south-easterly gale, and to the same reason, I suppose, we must ascribe it that the Hero, the crack steam line-of battle ship in the English Navy, made, on the whole, rather a poor passage for a sailing New York trader. I say the Hero made a bad passage, for the Ariadne could have been in England in less than 12 days had it been required; but whether the Hero went fast or went slow (the latter was the rule), her consort was bound to keep her company, and it necessitated almost as much work on the part of her crew in shortening sail to keep behind the flagship as it would to have accomplished one of the fastest passages ever made by any frigate in the service.

It is now very nearly a month since I closed my last letter, detailing the progress of his Royal Highness through the United States. Scarcely anything remains to add to that transient record save his arrival and embarkation at Portland, and having followed his Royal Highness throughout "unto this last," a few words more will suffice to bring to a conclusion the narrative of the first great public colonial visit ever made by a Prince of Wales.

The good citizens of Portland seemed, on the whole, to be rather disappointed that the Prince could make no formal visit to their town, and that it was merely used, in fact, as a port for embarkation. It is only doing justice to their hospitality to state that they left no effort untried which could induce his Royal Highness to extend this part of the programme into a more lengthened visit, and, in the hope that they might be successful, they had arranged a little series of excursions and *fetes* for their illustrious visiter, which, by dint of early rising and late travelling, might possibly have been got through in a week. But the fiat had gone forth that the Prince would embark on the 20th, and so, as on every other occasion of this long and varied tour, the programme was adhered to, to the day, the hour, and the minute. It must have been almost a painful office for those entrusted to carry out these arrangements on the route to have to refuse these continual kind offers of respect and welcome which were pressed upon the Royal party at every town through which they passed. They were refused, however; had they not been, the Prince could scarcely have got through his tour in less than 12 months. So Portland, like the rest, had to remain contented with its good intentions, and extend its hospitality on the officers of the Royal squadron, to whom, before the arrival of the Prince, a magnificent ball was given, and every possible kindness and attention shown during their short stay. There were the same scenes of enthusiasm in Boston on the day of the Prince's departure as on his arrival, only differing in character. It was less a welcome than a kind and regretful farewell. On this day, as on all the days during the Prince's visit to this fine old city, the English and American flags were intertwined over the monument erected to commemorate the battle of Bunker's-hill. Long after the train had left Boston this great column could be seen with its rival banners for the first time floating together over the emblem of bygone strife. At Portland there was no formality about the reception. The people were out in thousands, cheering and delighted—kind and respectful as everywhere, quite content if they only saw the Prince, and knew that he in turn saw and appreciated their welcome. There was a short drive made round the town, and then the party went to lunch at the Prebble-house, for there was much leave-taking to be gone through and kind Canadian friends to be bid farewell. Mr. Rose, of whom all had so many warm recollections, was there, with Mr. Cartier, the Prime Minister, the Mayor of Montreal, and the leading gentlemen connected with the series of superb entertainments which that great capital of Canada gave the Prince. There were gentlemen, too, from Halifax and New Brunswick, Quebec and Toronto, London and Hamilton. All who had been in any way concerned in the magnificent displays and receptions of the great Canadian colonies were waiting to wish his Royal Highness a happy voyage back, and take a kind leave of their young visiter, who on that soil will always be remembered with pride and affection. A little before 3 o'clock his Royal Highness left the hotel to embark. Nearly two months previous it had been arranged that the departure should take place from Portland at 3 p.m. on the 20th of October, "The day and the hour" had come, and, with the same perfect accuracy which had distinguished every movement of the long progress, this last appointment was kept. Crowds thronged the streets down to the wharf, the hill overlooking it was black with people, the ships in the bay were dressed with colours. There was great shouting, cheering, and waving of hankerchiefs as his Royal Highness, with the chief members of his suite, stepped into the Hero's barge, and one long-shouted farewell seems to fill the air as the boat shoved off from American soil, and the first Prince of Wales who has ever visited the United States quitted the shore with the love and good wishes of all its people. There was a moment of ceremony as the Hero, Ariadne, Flying Fish, Nile, and Styx manned yards and slowly thundered out a Royal salute. Another salute as the Prince's standard went up to the Hero's main. Then "boats recall" was hoisted, and before 5 o'clock the Royal squadron was steaming out of the harbour. One last salute was given as the vessels passed the forts. It was returned gun for gun, dotting the hills with smoke, till the crowds were hidden and the land lay in a dim blue haze, which gradually sunk lower and lower in the horizon.

On board the Hero the Prince, with all the immediate members of his suite, was embarked. The Ariadne had only two of the Prince's travelling companions, if I may so term them—the son of Lord St. Germans, the Hon. Mr. Elliott, and the Hon. C. Ellis, the son of Lord Howard De Walden. The pretty little Flying Fish took no one; for in a vessel of such small size and comparatively low speed it was not unreasonably conjectured that a winter passage over the Atlantic would be both a long and an uneasy one. How she has made her way through it is still unknown, for there was rather a strong swell on, with an adverse wind, the first night of departure, in which she was not able to maintain the speed of the other vessels, and gradually dropped more and more astern, parting company towards the middle of the night. It will very likely be a week or ten days before she makes England.

A winter voyage across the Atlantic is the same for Princes as for other people—that is to say, always a long, dull, and comfortless affair — a damp monotony of days and nights, slightly broken now and then by a thick fog or a sharp gale. On this run, as in going out, and as all through Canada and much of the United States, his Royal Highness had his usual ill-luck with regard to weather. There were head winds, there were calms, there were fogs, and in the short intervals when the breeze was favourable, there was so much of it and to spare, that on the whole one rather wished the calms and fogs were back again. There was no desire to be too fastidious on board the squadron. Any wind with West in it would do. But, of course, this never came but once, when there was such a considerable admixture of the westerly element that I think everybody in his heart was glad when it was gone again. It is astonishing what an amount of discomfort is concealed under the saying of a "Thirteen knot gale in your favour." For the first two or three days out both the Hero and Ariadne were under steam. The former was at full speed, the latter at less than half, and having to resort to every nautical artifice to keep her place behind the flagship. In spite of all, however, this beautiful frigate kept ranging up alongside and ahead of the Hero. There seemed to be no keeping her great speed within bounds, and between the intervals when the watch turned up to shorten sail the main deck forward echoed with an impromptu song among the sailors, with the chorus of "Wait for the Hero, wait for the Hero, wait for the Hero, she's a long way behind." There were "chaffing" signals, too, going on between the vessels as to the state of passengers on both, and ironical offers of medical assistance in case they were very bad. In these, however, the Ariadne had much the best of it, for, with the exception of his Royal Highness and one or two others, the knot of passengers on the poop of the Hero was lamentably thinned by the first one or two days' head sea. Now and then the Ariadne ranged up so close alongside that both parties could converse from their respective quarter-decks by writing out their questions on black boards, and holding them up. Once, indeed, the Ariadne came so close that both could speak with ease. This experiment, however, was only attempted once, for a heavy swell was running, and the ships were within a hair's breadth of coming broadside against each other, when the consequences might have been serious. Their yards actually touched, and nothing but the speed of the Ariadne and the indomitable coolness of Captain Vansittart saved them from actual collision. Even as it was many ran below, thinking that the masts and spars would be about their ears. After this light escapade open order was kept, except in fogs, when the Ariadne had to follow, almost touching the Prince's vessel. These fogs were as frequent as on the voyage out, and were a source of perpetual anxiety. Every officer on board the Ariadne was determined, come what might, not to part company with the Hero. Yet the danger—to say nothing of the difficulty of keeping together when both were steeped in yellow clouds, impervious to light, and almost to sound—can easily be understood. The mists seemed by their very weight and density to make the ocean dumb, and only a huge, silent fog swell, which seemed almost supernatural in its mute undulations, gave evidence that the vessels were really at sea. Every mast and spar was hidden, fog lights were useless—even at a few yards off they only shone with a dim, thick, yellow glare, which might be a mile off or a yard for anything one could distinguish. The very sea itself was blinded out by this wet, dun, choking atmosphere, and as far as sight or sound could tell the Ariadne or the Hero might both have been, as they really seemed, in the clouds. Voices could be heard on board the Hero, and the creaking of her masts and cordage as she dropped over and over from side to side with the swell; but not a vestige of her form or lights could be discerned for a single instant. The fog hung, in fact, on everything like a pall, and seemed to check sight, and noise, and even motion. The Hero used to go ahead, sounding her fog whistle, till the shrill alarm was faint in the distance, and stifled in the thick air. Then the Ariadne would follow, sounding hers, till close upon the flagship, when the Hero again took up the scream and went ahead; and in this manner, moving step by step, the nights and days would pass. On these occasions Captain Vansittart, and Mr. Phillips, the first lieutenant, seldom left the bridge for an instant. It was both dull and anxious work, especially as the fog always melted into a thick calm, leaving the vessels lounging from side to side with a heavy idle motion like a couple of "jibbing" horses that would back, or rear, or sidle, or do anything, in fact, but go on. The Ariadne carried coals enough for her voyage home, but the Hero only stowed some six or seven days' fuel, most of which, of course, was reserved, in case, as it really happened, of their coming on this coast with easterly winds against them. But, in spite of the care with which the coals were husbanded, it was evidently of no good lying becalmed some 600 miles off Portland, so on Thursday, the 25th, both vessels got up steam, and went ahead, the Hero at full speed, and the Ariadne keeping her place with ease at little more than one-third, and with only from 8lb to 10lb steam in her boilers. On Friday, the 26th, signal was made to the Ariadne to tow. The idea of a 26-gun frigate towing a line-of-battle ship through rather a heavy swell seems almost absurd, but the Ariadne, either under sail or steam, can do such feats as were never heard of from a steam frigate before. So the Ariadne took the Hero in tow, and actually dragged her along through a heavy rolling swell at the rate of nine knots an hour. Such an effort appears almost incredible, and I must own that, had I not seen it myself, I should have found some difficulty in believing that any frigate afloat could possibly have done it. Both vessels were rolling rather heavily, and the hawser kept tightening and vibrating like a harp-string. No one knew the instant in would part, and as it was taken along the Adriadne's upper deck, where the men could not possibly be always kept clear of it, it was a constant source of anxiety to all. It went at last with a terrific snap at about 5 a.m. on the 27th. There were plenty of men near it when it parted, but providentially it sprung into the air and went clear over the stern without hurting any one. At that time the long-wished for wind had come at last from the north-west. The towing, therefore, was not renewed, but both went on under all plain sail, the Ariadne shortening hers every hour to keep with the Hero. During Saturday the breeze freshened more and more, the sea got up as the glass went down, and the wind came in fierce squalls, driving showers of sleet and hail before it. On Sunday it blew more than half a gale, and hour by hour reef after reef was taken in by the Hero, and, of course, the Ariadne was obliged to follow the example. Both ships began to roll rather heavily, and stray traps went crashing about—the Ariadne creaked and groaned in every timber, the wind moaned and howled through the shrouds in every tone of hoarse and dangerous anger, while the clouds of hail drove over everything, and kept ringing and spinning from the deck like small shot. Everything was dark, wet, noisy, creaking below, while above nothing could be heard but the hurried tramp of the sailors, the roar of the storm, and dash of the spray as it leapt up over the ship's side on to the deck. This was the 12-knot breeze in our favour. About 3 a.m. on Monday this brief storm was at its worst, and struck down upon both ships in a succession of angry squalls. The Hero was abreast of the Ariadne, not quite a mile to windward, no longer towering with a mass of canvas moving with stately undulations over the ocean, but with a few wet, black-looking nails, close reefed, and rolling quick and heavily—a mere hard-struggling, weather-beaten ship. The squall which the copper-coloured clouds foretold came on her first with a hoarse, loud roar, as if a mountain was in motion. At once it split both her foresail and her mainsail, and heeled her sharply over. What more it did I cannot say, for the storm seemed to muffle her up with clouds of mist and hail, till in a short time her outline only loomed faintly through the haze, like the shadow of a ship upon a watery cloud. The Ariadne's turn came next. With a loud premonitory rush of hail, and dash of sea up over her sides, the wind struck her, as sailors say, "like a hammer." The reefed maintopsail split at once. Then the forestaysail went. The almost instant destruction of this sail was a wonderful sight. The block holding it broke up, and the huge mass of wet canvas blew out slatting in the wind with a fierce noise like volleys of musketry, and jerking every timber in the ship as though she was actually striking. Another minute and this, the newest and strongest sail in the ship, had blown away piecemeal in little shreds and fragments. With this squall the thickness of the weather increased, till even the dubious, greasy light of the moon was damped out. At last the clouds partially cleared at 6 o'clock, and then the Hero was nowhere to be seen. The last that had been seen of her was through the mist, when she was apparently heaving to to reef. So the Ariadne hove to also, till nearly 9 o'clock, in the hope of her consort being still in the neighbourhood. At nine o'clock the gale was almost as bad as ever, but the sun was bright for a short time, yet still the flagship was nowhere visible. Blank consternation fell on all the Ariadne's, from captain to crew, for to part thus, after all their long days and nights of trouble, was felt to be mortifying indeed. After a delay of two hours and more, Captain Vansittart came to the conclusion that the Hero must have run before the gale, and was still ahead. Acting upon this supposition, which proved to be quite correct, all the sail which the Ariadne could safely carry in such a heavy breeze was crowded on, and away she went tearing through the waves at the rate of more than 13 knots an hour. For the credit of this noble vessel, however, I grieve to say that in this her first real trial in a heavy sea she proved rather an uncomfortable ship. It is true she was running almost before the wind and through the trough of a very heavy sea; but, making every possible allowance for these disadvantages and her weight of coal, it still by no means accounted for her tremendous lurches. She rolled with a deep, slow, heavy motion, as if almost at times about to capsize. To say that she dipped her main deck guns under water, of course means a great deal, but even this is short of what the Ariadne sometimes accomplished in her unwieldy gambols. She rolled from 24 to 26 degrees to windward, and from 30 to 36 or even 38 to leeward. In some of her lurches over to leeward it was only possible to guess at the number of degrees she went, but her inclination may be judged from the fact that in one tremendous dip she made she actually dipped her quarter-boats into the water. This was certainly her worst, though she very often heeled over so as to bring the boats within a few inches of the sea. The shot was sent below from the upper deck, and the long 68-pounders so lashed that, unless she actually turned over, they could never move. Two of the light brass howitzers forward, however, were capsized, and some anxiety was felt during the heaviest rolls lest any of her huge main-deck guns below should get adrift. Fortunately, however, they had been well secured, and never moved an inch. All our troubles, however, were forgotten when, though the gale still blew, the weather cleared, and the man at the mast-head hailed that the Hero was in sight. It was only from the mast-head, however that she could be seen under the very meagre allowance of canvass which Commodore Seymour meted out to her on all occasions—about 14 or 16 miles ahead. The instant the discovery was made, additional sail was crowded on the Ariadne, and the way she tore through the water was "a caution." The Hero herself must at least have been going 10 knots before such a wind, and a stern chase is proverbially a long chase; yet in less than five hours after first sighting her from the masthead the Ariadne was alongside once more, and the Hero signalled how glad she was to be rejoined by so good a consort. With the night the wind—the only favourable wind we had—died away, and left both ships rolling helplessly to the bidding of the long, smooth swell. Then came calms by day with fogs by night, then more idling and rolling, getting a start of wind for a few hours to raise momentary hopes of still making a fair passage; then again calms and yet more fogs, till the chances of reaching England under 18 days waxed fainter and more faint with each long day's non-progress. Then the Ariadne would tow again. To prevent danger from the hawser parting while on board, the end was made fast to the shackle of her stream cable—a huge piece of iron, equal, according to the calculation of the dockyard authorities, to nearly three times the strength of the towing hawser. Yet before the towing had lasted half an hour the shackle broke, and left the Hero adrift. I would venture humbly to suggest that the Lords of the Admiralty should see this wretched piece of iron-work. The fracture shows a worse kind of metal than one would expect to find in the coarsest pig-iron. Yet on the strength of this shackle the Ariadne herself, with all on board, might have to depend for safety in her most trying emergencies. It is impossible that it could have been tested at the dockyard before it was issued, as it broke at less than half the strain it is professed to have been proved to. A larger shackle was then got up, and with this the Ariadne again set to work, and pulled the Hero through the water some 200 miles, making every timber in the ship creak and work awfully under the strain. After 20 hours of this work the hawser parted on board the Hero, and As there was then a little wind the towing was not renewed, but both vessels crept on under sail, the Ariadne, as usual, though having her mizentopsail and topgallant-sail backed, dodging about on all sorts of tacks to keep with the flagship. In this manner, now creeping on for a few hours with a faint wind, then steaming a little through calms and fogs, the 1st of November found the ships in that part of the Ocean called "the beginning of the Chops of the Channel, with the sea like glass, fogs by night with a long fog swell, and a steady easterly wind against us during the day. On this, the 1st of Nov., we were 600 miles from the Lizard—at noon on Monday, the 5th, we were 430. These figures give the best idea of the amount of progress made in this time. The Hero had not coal enough to steam, and the wind was too strong in the day, and the swell too much at night, for the Ariadne to tow. Thus day by day and hour by hour was passed, with those two fine ships lying all but idle in the water, and everybody fuming and fretting for the fair wind, which the more it was wanted "the more it wouldn't come." On Monday, the 5th, there was another attempt made to tow the Hero, but then there was a heavy swell on, and after some three hours the hawser parted again, and both ships jogged on as usual, creeping up slowly to windward, and passing many sail of merchantmen similarly engaged. At last, on Monday night, the 5th, the glass fell, and a strong south-easterly gale set in, the very foulest of all foul winds that could have chanced to us. Of course there was nothing for it but to close reef the topsails, and keep dodging about to remain as near the entrance of the Channel as possible. This, however, was not to be done. The gale was fierce, though, strange to say, the sea was not high, though high enough to make both vessels generally uncomfortable and wet below. Thus the 6th and 7th were passed with no sign of the wind abating, and the two ships still staggering heavily to leeward across a sea of dirty-looking foam. Everybody studied the barometer, which still kept obstinately high, and everyone thought the wind must come round on the next day, though the next day was, of course, as bad as ever, and only brought such small additions to the live stock as starlings, thurshes, and a woodcock blown off the land, showing that the wind was likely to be hard and very lasting. There was only one comfort left us, and that was, that since the great weight of coals on board the Ariadne had been got rid of by towing, she never rolled at all worth speaking of. On Wednesday, the 7th, the ships were near Galway, and it was thought the Hero would have made for that port, filled up with coal, and then steamed home. But for some reason or other she did not, and on the next day the wind was too strong, and she could not have done it had she tried it. Friday, the 9th, the ships were back again in the same place that they had been on Monday, the 5th, while on Sunday, the 11th, they were some 30 miles further off the land than they had been on Sunday, the 4th. Altogether, what with wind, rain, and hail, it was not an encouraging cruise, especially as fresh provisions were out, even to the vegetables, and there was nothing to eat but the saltest of ship's salt stores. On Monday, the 12th, both vessels were well into the Bay of Biscay, making a long slant down towards Ushant. If the wind changed to either south or north-west, there would be a chance of getting in; if it did not, there was nothing for it but to wear and stand out to the west again—perhaps for another week, perhaps for a fortnight, and all this on salt provisions. It was not in human nature to bear it with patience, and the barometers were consulted every hour and every minute that night. At last they began to fall. Then came rain, then little puffs of fair wind coquetting and flapping about the huge sails. Gradually it came round more and more from the West, till by 10 a.m. on the 13th, the 24th day out, there was, almost for the first time, a fair wind, and both ships at last making their course stood towards England. The breeze, however, was but a poor one. In the night it almost died away, though the Hero still kept the double reef in her topsails to a light wind that scarcely moved her five knots an hour. A yacht would have gladly spread all her canvass to the wind which was keeping this crack line-of-battle ship under double-reefed topsails. On the morning of the 14th the wind came decidedly fair—a strong sou'-wester, under which, running full before the wind, both ships went hissing and rushing through the water at the rate of more than 12 knots an hour. This was all very well, but as some slight uncertainty existed as to where the vessels were, and consequently whither they were going, it was evident that they could not carry on long that way. There had been no observations for some days, and when there had been any, the Hero's differed from the Ariadne's and the dead reckonings from both. Observations from stars only made matters worse again. So, as the weather was thickening and the wind inshore, both ships shortened sail at 1 o'clock and hove to the sound; coarse gravel was got in 83 fathoms, which the chart said meant off Ushant, but this was almost doubtful, so soundings were taken again at 6, and the bottom at 60 fathoms placed the first soundings above suspicion. The course of vessels, was therefore, altered to east-nor'-east, and under shortened sail the Hero and the Ariadne stood across the Channel for the Lizard Light. This, the last night of the cruise, was as foggy as any, and once the Ariadne missed the Hero and red rockets, but the rockets were answered by the Himalaya, which had been long on the look-out for us. At last the Ariadne put on full steam, and running up at 14 knots an hour, overtook the Hero, cautiously creeping towards the Lizard. Fortunately the light was soon made, and the cold grey morning at last showed the shores of Old England in the lofty, rugged, picturesque coast of Cornwall. The run to Plymouth, was soon made, and before 10 a.m. the Hero and the Ariadne cast anchor inside the Breakwater, the ships in the Sound and in the harbour and the batteries on shore saluting the Prince's flag. In a very short time his Royal Highness was ready to land. For the last time the ships manned yards, salutes were fired as the Royal standard came down from the Hero, and amid cheers from the crews of Hero and Ariadne the Prince of Wales quitted the Royal squadron, and his long progress was brought to a close.

His Royal Highness landed at the Royal William Victualling-yard, where he was received by the Plymouth Volunteers, under Major Duperior, and a guard of honour of the 12th, commanded by a field-officer. At the station Colonel Lambrick and 100 royal marines formed a guard of honour on the platform.

His Royal Highness, at the platform of the South Devon Railway, received addresses from Mr. William Luscombe, Mayor, and the Magistrates and Corporation of Plymouth, and from Mr. Ryder, Mayor, and the Corporation of Devonport. With the Prince were the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of St. Germans, General Bruce, Major Teesdale, Captain Gray, Dr. Acland, and Mr. Englehart. The Royal train started from Plymouth at noon. His Royal Highness looked extremely well, and before departure conversed on the platform with Lady Mount-Edgecumbe, the Hon. George Edgecumbe, Port Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., Admiral-Superintendant Sir Thomas Pasley, Major-General Hutchinson Commander of the Forces in the West, &c.

Precisely at half-past 6 o'clock the royal train arrived at the Windsor station, where the Windsor Rifles formed a guard of honour.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort came to the station to receive the Prince. These were also on the platform Mr. William Vansittart, M.P., the Mayor (Mr. Henry Driver), the Rev. H. J. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, the Rev. Henry C. Hawtrey, Mr. Henry Stevens, Mr. Robert Blunt, Captain Turner, &c.

The Prince proceeded to the Castle amid the hearty cheers of the inhabitants, the firing of a royal salute from the corporation ordnance, and the ringing of joyous peals from the bells of the Chapel Royal of St. George and St. John's Church.

THE TWO LIBERATORS.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

By a coincidence which may be called curious, this morning's papers present, in successive broadsides, Lord Palmerston's and Lord John Russell's pleadings at Salters's Hall for the liberty of the Italians to cast off some half dozen rulers who have always been backed by foreign bayonets, and to personify their national unity in a *Re Galantuomo* who commands native swords—and the enthusiastic reception at Naples of that "Prince endowed with heroic qualities"—whose character and career are paralleled by our Foreign Minister, as justly as such parallels can well be drawn, with those of our own Third William. There would seem, indeed, to be more than a superficial resemblance between the two Royal Liberators. The whole demeanour of Victor Emmanuel at Naples recalls to recollection the outwardly cold and taciturn Leader of our own Revolution, and recalls to recollection not less strongly the determined character and concentrated force of purpose which marks the Revolution-King. What *otiosa Neapolis* think of Victor Emmanuel, we do not undertake to conjecture. What he thinks of Naples and the Neapolitans perhaps might be more easily guessed. People who are hungry for sights, as Byron once sung—

> May not think much of London's first appearance—
> But ask them what they think of it a year hence.

What the Neapo litans will think of their unloquacious and undemonstrative new Sovereign a year hence we could hazard a prediction, if he keeps his seat so long in the saddle. Enough—he knows the saddle is his throne; if Italy is to be *one*, it will be under such leadership. And the chances certainly seem, as the veteran Garibaldi vaticinates, that it will not be without some more fighting for it. It will not be, at least, without some more *showing fight*. And we shall be surprised (even setting aside the contingency of any aggressive mode on the part of Austria) if the internal flame which has been kindled throughout these last two years in Italy should expire without having fairly exhausted all that is yet inflammable there. We cannot but doubt (and Garibaldi's adieu, or *au revoir* justifies the doubt) whether the new King of Italy will have much choice left him, except between internal and external conflicts. The latter have been compared by our great philosopher of the 16th century to the exercise that invigorates—the former to the fever that enfeebles and destroys States. But the strength to sustain renewed struggles with external enemies must be an anxious question for Italy; and especially for Piedmont—without the Savoy brigade.

The heroic daring of a Garibaldi could achieve conquests where the only forces to be contended with were the contemptible fleet, and, it must be admitted, the less contemptible army of a dynasty antagonistic to every national feeling. The moral forces were all on his side—on these he reckoned with noble carelessness of the utmost consequences that might attend an error of reckoning. And the event, thus far, has proved that he reckoned right. But Italy may be said to be yet only at the beginning of the task Garibaldi still resolves on keeping her to. If we were to express our own opinion with perfect frankness, we should say that it would be fortunate for Italy that she continued fighting, if she could fight with tolerable prospects of success, for the entire expulsion of foreign dominion, rather than that the swords and daggers still unsheathed should be used in civil strife. Regular warfare is an excellent school of discipline for irregular energy and enthusiasm. It saved France from falling to pieces in her first Revolution; and it seems to us—or, at least, serious preparation for it—the most likely process through which Italy may really achieve national independence and unity. Tricolour banners, triumphal wreaths and arches, applausive pit and boxes at San Carlo, have not finished the business. The serious question is the moral and material strength to finish it. Reflection on that question, as it cannot but present itself to a practical mind, may well make Victor Emmanuel stern in his mien and short in his answers.

Garibaldi takes things differently—his temper is that of boundless faith, hope, and charity, in and for all that carries the colours of his United-Italian and anti-Austrian crusade. From Victor Emmanuel to Mazzini—from Mazzini to Admiral Mundy—all are his dear friends who are but favourable to his one great scope and hope. We need not say that, on that ground, we might put in our humble claim to the title. But we cannot help feeling that the moral forces will henceforth not be exclusively on his side; and that on which side the material forces may preponderate must depend on other things than on stupid starers and on loud huzzas—on flowers and on lamps. The chasm to be yet bridged between Italy and peace and security is the threatened conflict between Italian and German nationality—both of which are moral forces. We should wish to see both these forces sufficiently consolidated and sufficiently self-reliant to have arrived at the point of respecting each other in their neighbouring development. We should wish to see a free and united Italy in peace and friendship with a free and united Germany. The circumstances of Venetia are the difficulty in the way of the one; those of Austria of the other. The part of French policy, or French *amour propre*, is another obscure element in the problem.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chancellor.)

Adams v. Gamble.

This was a petition filed by the legal heir of a Mrs. Elizabeth Gamble, praying that a deed of conveyance of certain lands in the county of Antrim to the respondent, who is the nephew of her deceased husband, might be set aside, on the ground that it had not been acknowledged in pursuance of the statute. It appeared that this lady divided the lands in question, under the will of her father, who, in specific terms, appointed them to her for her own exclusive use, to be controlled in no way by any husband she might marry. While under coverture she executed the deed in question, without the concurrence of her husband, and the short question was, whether a married woman could take realty and exercise a disposition over it without having gone through the form prescribed by the statute.

The Court reserved judgment.

Counsel for the petitioner—Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Harrison.

For the respondent—Mr. Law, Q.C., and May.

M'Manus v. Pentland and wife.

This was a petition for the specific performance of an agreement for a lease of a house and premises in Dominick-street, Mullingar. The agreement of which the performance was sought bears date 22nd December, 1858, signed by the petitioner, John M'Manus, who represents that he is but a trustee for his brother, Patrick M'Manus. The respondent, who is a married lady, did not deny that she agreed to lease the premises on the terms mentioned in the agreement, but she strongly denied that she ever contemplated the petitioner in the transaction, or agreed to make a lease to him in trust for his brother.

The case appearing to the Chancellor of such a contradictory character, he directed an issue to be tried at the Mullingar Assizes in the following terms:—"Whether the name John M'Manus was to the agreement before it was accepted by the respondent, and whether it was put there with the knowledge and consent of respondent."

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan and Mr. Palles appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Purcell for the respondent.

Fenton v. Fenton.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson, with whom was Mr. Malley, stated the case. The petition prayed that the respondent might be restrained from proceeding with an ejectment for non-payment of rent, and might be directed to specifically perform a contract by which he agreed to convey to the petitioner a certain profit rent. It appeared from the statement of the learned counsel—who observed that the facts were rather complicated—that on the 2nd of Sept., 1736, a person named William Ormsby leased to one Henry King the lands of Castletown, for lives renewable for ever, at a yearly rent of £50 15s 4½d. That lease vested in three daughters of Henry King, and the lands under it were distributed amongst them in three equal shares—which for the purposes of the suit were called Martin's third, Phillips' third, and Ford's third; these parties being the husbands of the three daughters before referred to. On the 23rd of October, 1766, Martin made a lease of his third to Thomas Fenton for three lives renewable for ever, at a yearly rent of £28. On the 13th September, 1784, Thomas Fenton settled this third on his eldest son, Michael; and on the death of Michael his son William succeeded to this third. William died in 1849; and the present petitioner, Michael, as his eldest son, was entitled next in succession. With regard to Philips' third, the case was thus:—In May, 1787, Phillips made a lease to Thomas Fenton of his third for lives renewable for ever, at £28 a year; and on the 12th May, 1787, Ford demised to Thomas Fenton his third on the same terms. Thomas Fenton devised Ford's and Phillips' third to his widow, Catherine Fenton; and on the 30th April, 1794, Catherine demised these two-thirds to Michael Fenton for a lease of lives renewable for ever, at a rent of £165 1s 10d. On the 28th October, 1814, the Phillips conveyed to Michael Fenton the reversion expectant on the lease of the 10th of May, 1787. The property which by this devolution of title became invested in the petitioner produced a profit rent of £11 1s 6d, which was the sum in dispute in the present suit.

The Lord Chancellor—It is scarcely worth the half of the costs.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson continued to say that in 1833 Michael Fenton made his will, and devised all his estate and interest in the lands of Castletown to James Fenton, the respondent, tail male. He charged the lands with considerable annuities, for various members of his family, and appointed John Fenton. In 1835 John Fenton filed a bill, to carry into execution the trusts of the will.

Lord Chancellor—That is the old case of Fenton v. Fenton.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson replied in the affirmative.

Lord Chancellor—There must be a strong spirit of litigation among the family.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson continued—In January, 1848, there was a final decree pronounced in that suit. The annuities, in the meantime, fell considerably into arrear. In 1851, the receiver appointed under the decree of 1848 was discharged, the estate being unable to bear the expenses of a receiver. In 1855, Mr. James Fenton, the respondent, who is a solicitor, and conducted all the proceedings, was appointed as receiver. In July, 1854, Elizabeth Fenton, one of the annuitants, filed a petition in the Encumbered Estates Court, to recover a sum of £428 due to her for arrears of the annuity. Mr. James Fenton prepared that petition, and had the carriage of the proceedings. On the 4th of November, 1857, Elizabeth Fenton died, leaving all the arrears of the annuity to James. Michael Fenton came into possession in 1849 of Martin's third, and a negociation was then set on foot between him and the other members of the family, that he should become the purchaser of the remaining two-thirds. This treaty was set on foot, it may be observed, before the rental was settled in the Incumbered Estates Court. The controversy, therefore, in the present case was, the petitioner insisted that that was a negociation for a purchase of the whole interest in the two-thirds; whereas the respondent insisted it was only an agreement for a purchase of the interest under the lease of 1794, and that the profit rent due and payable in virtue of the lease of 1814 did not form any part of the matter to be agreed to be sold at all. The case was, that he was entitled to keep £11 1s 6d for himself, and had brought an ejectment for its non-payment and recovery.

The case had been only stated when his Lordship rose.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

The Master of the Rolls sat at 11 o'clock.

Kenny v. Duncan.

This was a cause petition praying for an account to be taken of what was due to the petitioner for the appointment of a receiver, over the respondent's property, and to restrain her trustees from paying to her any of the rents or profits, until the amount of petitioner's claim should be discharged. It appeared that Mrs. Duncan was entitled, under the will of her father, to certain house property in Denzille-street, vested in trustees for her sole and separate use. Some years since the head-rent fell into arrear, and the houses were in danger of being sold, when she (Mrs. Duncan) applied to the petitioner to redeem them, and act as her general agent in the matter. He complied with her request, and now claimed a sum of £54, for costs, money advanced, &c.

There was no appearance for the respondent.

The Master of the Rolls directed an account to be taken, and restrained the trustees from paying to the respondent any rent until such account should be taken, or till farther order.

Mountcashel v. Bourke.

In this case it appeared that a cause petition had been filed on behalf of the petitioner, Lord Mountcashel, before Lord Chancellor Napier, against the respondent, who had been his former agent, praying that a settled account between them might be opened, and that he (petitioner) should obtain specific relief. This petition was dismissed with costs, save so far as an account and credit were sought by the petitioner on foot of money in the respondent's hands, but as against which the respondent was to be entitled to credit for poundage fees and costs. An account, declared to amount to £340, had been taken by the Master, who found that the petitioner was entitled to £9 of the money. The result of the agency account showed that the sum of £307 odd was due to the respondent for costs and the agency account, after the charge of the £9. The respondent was sub-sheriff of the county of Cork in the year 1848; he was, at the same time, the solicitor of the petitioner, against whose property an execution was issued, when the out-door property was seized and sold, the household property being the subject of a special agreement. The sale realised £2,340, of which sum the execution creditor received £2,000, and £340 were still held by the respondent, who now sought a decree for £307 odd, to which he alleged title out of the amount realised by the sale.

His Honour said he would wish to be furnished by the Attorney-General (who appeared for respondent) with the form of the decree sought to be obtained, as it was desirable to be particular on this point, an implied threat having been made that the case would be brought elsewhere. He was of opinion, from his knowledge of all the facts of the case, that the respondent was entitled to a decree, with costs, but it was advisable that this should be accurately drawn up. The matter therefore stands over.

Mr. Frazer appeared for the Earl of Mountcashel.

Fowler v. Lightbourne.

This was a cause petition filed on behalf of the petitioner, the prayer of which sought for the specific performance of an agreement for the purchase of the equity of redemption in the lands of Great and Little Fordstown and Ardeane, situate in the county Meath. The petitioner was the purchaser of the lands, and he was willing to perform his part of the agreement, and to lodge the balance of the money in court, and to refer it to the Master to inquire and report whether a clear title had been made to the lands.

The Attorney-General, with Mr. Serjeant Sullivan and Mr. C. Palles, appeared on behalf of the respondent, who alleged that she was unable, owing to the absence of her son in Australia, who was interested in the lands, to carry out the agreement. It was stated that this person (the son) had really no such interest in the property.

The case has not yet terminated.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayes.)

THE GUANO CASE.

The Queen, at the prosecution of the Attorney-General, v. Constantine, Butler, and Charles Craig.

Mr. J. A. Curran, on behalf of the traversers in this case, moved for an order to obtain copies of the indictment which had been found against them at the last Commission of Oyer and Terminer, for an alleged criminal adulteration of guano. The facts of the case are familiar to the public, from the full reports which appeared of it when before the magistrates at the Capel-street Police-court. The indictment was removed by *certiorari* to the Court of Queen's Bench. Counsel now moved that copies of the indictment should be given to the traversers gratuitously, without any fee whatsoever, under the provisions of the 60th George the Third, which enacted that in cases where the Attorney-General prosecuted, copies of the informations or indictment should be given to the accused parties free of any charge. The traversers pleaded they had not got any copies of the documents which they asked for.

Mr. Nagle (Clerk of the Crown) objected to the application, on the ground that there was no precedent for it.

Mr. Curran said it was a very hard thing on the traversers. The gentlemen in the Crown-office had refused to receive their plea of "not guilty," unless they paid a sum of £14 for copies of the indictment.

The Clerk of the Crown said it was for the purpose of satisfying the Treasury that such demand was made.

His Lordship made an order that the Crown should furnish the traversers with a copy of the indictment, and extend the time for pleading until Saturday (this day) at twelve o'clock, in order to give an opportunity, should any question arise, of again consulting the court.

Mr. Curran said he would tender the pleas that day.

Butler v. Kelly.

Counsel applied in this case for liberty to plead double matter and demur. The action was in reference to some building work, and was tried in the Common Pleas at the last after sittings, but there is to be a new trial.

His Lordship extended the time for pleading for one week, and directed that the motion to plead double matter and demur should be again made on notice.

Sherwood and others v. Roe.

The hearing of this case was resumed before the full court It was an action of covenant for use and occupation. The case was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at the last assizes in Naas. The plaintiff obtained a verdict, and, pursuant to leave reserved, a conditional order was obtained to change the verdict into one for the defendant, or to reduce the damages of £31 by one-half, or for a new trial.

Dr. Battersby, Q.C., and Mr. Gamble were heard on behalf of the plaintiff to show cause against the conditional order. Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. Palles, were heard on the other side.

Solicitor for plaintiff—Samuel Gerrard, Esq.; for defendant—John Roe, Esq.

The Court were unanimously of opinion the verdict should be upheld in *omnibus*.

Their Lordships will sit to-day to hear arguments in the case of the Queen v. Rocha. This defendant was convicted at the last Co. Carlow assizes, before the Lord Chief Justice, for bigamy.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald will take into consideration the city presentments in the Consolidated *Nisi Prius* Court, at 10 o'clock on Monday, in the presence of the Town Council.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the full Court.)

Thornton v. Hallinan.

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, with whom was Mr. Bryan, moved on behalf of the defendant, that the venue in this action be changed from the county of the city of Dublin to the county of the city of Cork. The action was brought to recover the sum of £365, the amount of the damage the plaintiff alleged he had sustained by a breach of contract on the part of the defendant, in relation to the sale of a cargo of Indian corn. The ground of the motion was general convenience, the parties and the witnesses in the case all residing in Cork or its neighbourhood.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Woodroofe, resisted the motion. The plaintiff objected to a trial in Cork, because the case had been very much discussed among the merchants of that city, and with respect to the stereotyped allegation in the defendant's affidavit, that he intended to examine several witnesses who resided in Cork, the plaintiff's attorney had sworn that he had applied to three of these witnesses, one of whom stated that he knew nothing whatever of the case, another that he knew no more about it than the man in the moon, and the third no more than a horse. (Laughter.)

The Court held that there was not sufficient ground laid for retaining the venue in Dublin. The case was accordingly ordered to be tried in Cork—the costs of the present motion to be costs in the cause.

Corporation of Dublin v. Herbert.

This case, which was partially heard on the previous day, came before their lordships on a conditional order obtained by the defendant for a new trial, and also upon a demurrer. It was tried at the last after-sittings before Chief Justice Monahan and a special jury, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs. The case has been frequently before the public, and, summarised, is as follows:—The Corporation sued the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert for a sum of £180, which they claimed for 18 years' arrears of rent alleged to be due to them, as the owners in fee of the manor of Baggotrath, upon which the extensive house property of the defendant has been erected, running from the neighbourhood of Stephen's-green to the sea, at or near Merrion. The defendant filed four defences—first, that the Corporation was not seized; secondly, that they did not demise to Maurice Fitzgerald; thirdly, a release; and, lastly, a right under patent.

The arguments of counsel have concluded, and the case stands for judgment.

The Solicitor-General, with Messrs. Macdonogh, Q.C., Sir C. O'Loghlen, Q.C., and Vance, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and C. H. Woodroofe, for the defendant.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes.)

Attorney General v. Deane.

The arguments in this case—the particulars of which have already appeared—were resumed. The question comes before the court under the 16th and 17th of Vic., cap. 51, and is one of a legal character. The decision of their lordships upon it is looked forward to with considerable interest by the landed proprietors of Ireland.

The arguments have not yet closed.

The following case was before the court on Thursday:—

Campbell v. Dorrington.

This was a motion, on behalf of the plaintiff in this cause, to set aside the writ of replevin issued at the suit of the defendant. The facts were novel and peculiar. An execution was issued by the plaintiff against the defendant, on foot of a judgment *in case* entered up in this court. Under the exigency of that writ of *fieri facias*, the sheriff seized the goods of the defendant, whereupon the defendant caused a writ of replevin to be sued out, and delivered it to the sheriff, who replevined the goods, and made that return upon the writ. It was argued by the counsel for the plaintiff—who cited numerous authorities in support of it—that replevin did not lie for goods in *custodia legis*, under a writ of execution sued out of one of the superior courts, and that the defendant, as well as the sheriff, had been guilty of a contempt in permitting the writ of replevin to overreach the writ of *fieri facias* already in his hand. It was contended by the counsel for the defendant, not that he had a right to sustain the writ of replevin, but that if it were set aside he should not be sued on the replevin bond whilst at the same time he was visited with the costs of this motion.

The Chief Baron—This is an extraordinary case, but we shall make an order which will prevent a similar proceeding by a defendant. We shall set aside this writ of replevin, and make the defendant pay the costs which his act has caused. The goods seized by the sheriff must be returned to satisfy the exigency of the writ of *fi fa*. The cost of this motion, and all the subsequent proceedings to the issuing the writ of replevin, to be taxed and forthwith paid by the defendant, and we desire to intimate to the attorney who acted for the defendant in this case, that he had better at once see that these costs are paid, and the goods returned to the sheriff.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. O'Driscoll and Mackey. Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Sidney.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Kelly.)

The Malvina, of Waterford, s.s.

In this case, set down for this morning, the following judgment was delivered:—

The Court—This had been a cause of collision, brought by the owners of the brig Hope, against the screw-steamer, the Malvina, of Waterford, a trader, carrying passengers and goods between that city and London. The collision had occurred in the afternoon of the 8th of September last, in the Suir, not far from Waterford, and by its effects the Hope was run into by the steamer, and, together with her cargo, sunk to the bottom. Upon the trial, the naval captains by whom the court was assisted were of opinion that the steamer alone was in fault for that collision; that the pilot of the steamer was solely to blame; and that the interference of the master of the steamer, in stopping and reversing, did not contribute to the loss of the brig Hope.

The Court having agreed in those opinions, the merits of the case were thereby fully ascertained; but two questions of law, both of which had been put forward in the pleadings of the parties, were reserved for argument and determination by the Court itself before final judgment was to be pronounced upon the finding upon the facts—namely, first, whether the presence of the pilot on board the steamer was compulsory under the statute relied upon—9th and 10th Victoria—"An Act for Improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford," as, if compulsory, then, under the general law, the owners would not be responsible for the damages occasioned by his fault, but would be exempt; secondly, whether that exemption had been forfeited by any interference of the master in the acts or default of the pilot? These questions were, in consequence, fully and ably argued, and the cause is now ready for judgment upon law, as well as on fact. The court will begin with the latter of these two questions, and, for the purposes of its full consideration, will assume that the former of them has been sustained in the affirmative. There is no doubt of the soundness of the abstract proposition of law raised by the question, but, in the judgment of this court, the circumstances of the case before it do not admit of its applicability; and this for two reasons—first, because that the naval assessors by whom the court was assisted at the trial, and who had all the evidence before them, did not find that the master should have interfered other than he did do; and, secondly, because they found, not alone that the only act of interference on his part, proved by that evidence, namely, stopping and reversing the engines without the authority of the pilot, did not contribute to the collision, but also that the pilot was solely in fault. The court having received and adopted these views of its assessors, upon points so exclusively within their professional knowledge, must, therefore, hold that the exemption contended for here by the owners of the steamer has not been forfeited by their master or crew. Now, then, to come to the consideration of that exemption itself, and, therefore, to consider the real question—was the hiring or employment of the pilot compulsory by law upon the owners of the steamer? To prove that it was compulsory, the defendants rely upon the Act for regulating the port and harbour of Waterford, and have accordingly pleaded it. In the argument at the bar, however, they insisted also upon the benefit of another statute—namely, the Merchant Shipping Act, section 354, because that the steamer was a passenger ship. This latter statute they had not pleaded, and grave reasons existed, even arising out of the statute itself, making it necessary to be pleaded, if intended to be relied upon. This court, then, acting upon the well-known principle of proceeding *secundum allegata et probata*, must decline to permit the defendants whatever advantage the latter statute might have afforded them in this case. The consideration of the court is thus restricted to the Waterford Harbour Act altogether, the statute pleaded by the defendants, and from its enactments alone is the conclusion of compulsory or non compulsory to be drawn. The 87th section of this statute enacts that every vessel coming into the port and harbour of Waterford from the sea, or going out from the same to the sea, shall pay pilotage. That these words, "pay pilotage," mean "employ and pay a pilot," there can be no doubt, as it may be assumed that no one would pay for service, when he must do so, without having the use of it; but, whether or no, the next section but one, the 89th, leaves the point beyond doubt—for in it, being an exception to the operation of the 87th section, the very words, "a pilot to take charge," are used, and the two sections must be construed together; then comes the 90th section, in which it is enacted that the master of every vessel who is required by that act to employ a pilot, should he refuse so to do, when the pilot offers himself, shall pay the usual pilotage, over and above any other penalty. Now, do these three sections, taken together, impose any compulsory duty, or a necessity upon the owner or master to take a pilot on board? The court is of opinion that these sections do make it compulsory. In the case of Carruthers v. Sidebottom, referred to in the argument at both sides, words not so strong were held compulsory; but here are the words "shall" and "required," which are compulsory *per se*. Still more, here is the obligation to pay pilotage over and above any other penalty for refusal to take a pilot—which in itself must be considered a compulsion, even independently of the grammatical force and effect of the words, "other penalty. In the case of the Maria, referred to repeatedly, and not without cause, during the argument, the Judge of the Court of Admiralty of England, when the like question was raised under very similar provisions of a local English statute, held that all these elements constituted compulsion. In the case where, as here, the statute obliged the recusant master to pay the pilotage, that learned judge asks, is not that compulsion on the owners? Suppose the statute had mentioned ten times the amount of the pilotage, where would be the difference? It would only be in the degree of the compulsion, not in the compulsion itself. Now, that case has been followed up by subsequent similar decisions, and has not been contraverted. In the present case, then, in which the language of the local statute relied upon is more precise, this court has no hesitation in holding that the pilot, so taken on board in obedience to the statute pleaded, was taken by compulsion. That important point being, therefore, established, how are the owners of this steamer to be affected by his acts? The Merchant Shipping Act, which, upon this matter, is the general law of the United Kingdom, in section 388, enacts that "No owner or master of any ship shall be answerable to any person whatever for any loss or damage occasioned by the fault or incapacity of any qualified pilot acting in charge of such ship, within any district where the employment of such pilot is compulsory by law." The court, therefore, having already determined that the loss of the Hope and cargo was occasioned solely by the fault of the pilot, must hold the owners of the steamer which did the wrong not answerable for that damage, and dismiss the petition, but, following the rule in such cases, without costs.

Advocates for the petitioners—Dr. Townsend and Dr. Chatterton, Q.C. Proctor—Mr. Hamerston.

Advocates for the defendants—Dr. Gibbon and Dr. Elrington. Proctor—The Queen's Proctor.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

In re John Robinson.

At the sitting of the court Judge Lynch delivered judgment in this important case. He said—In this matter a special case has been stated by and between the assignees of the bankrupt and the Northern Banking Company, whereby they submit to the judgment of this court their respective rights and claims arising out of the state of facts set forth in the special case, which has been argued before me at considerable length, but not more so than its importance demanded. The leading facts of the case lie in a narrow compass, and are briefly these:—John Robinson, the bankrupt, in and previous to 1858 carried on trade in Ireland, and the Northern Banking Company, an incorporated company, carrying on their business in Ireland, were creditors of the bankrupt in respect of a debt contracted in Ireland. On the 16th February, 1858, John Robinson was adjudged bankrupt by this court, and such adjudication was duly gazetted on the 25th February, 1858. The Northern Banking Company had notice of the adjudication on the 28th February, 1858. The case then states the subsequent surrender of the bankrupt, and the choice of assignees. The bankrupt had sent goods to America to his son to be sold on commission, but the case does not state where the goods were at the time of adjudication. I construe the case as stating that the goods so sent had arrived in America. On the 19th March the Northern Banking Company took proceedings in the supreme court and attached the goods in question, then being within the State of New York. These proceedings were for the enforcement of the debt to the Bank, contracted in Ireland, and the attachment was a security to answer the final judgment of the court. On the 31st March a claim of ownership of the goods was made to the Sheriff of New York, in consequence of which an inquiry by a jury took place, and one of the assignees was examined. The case does not state the finding of the jury, nor does it any way show the result of this collateral proceeding, but it appears in the documents that the Northern Bank were compelled to give a bond of indemnity to the Sheriff; and, thereupon, notwithstanding such claim, the goods were treated and dealt with as the property of the bankrupt. I think the finding ought to be stated, and that when a proceeding like this is mentioned at all the statements should be complete, and not left imperfect as now, and as the object of all parties should be to have a satisfactory decision on the actual facts, that now an amendment should be made stating the facts; however, I construe the statement as showing that the decision was in favour of the assignees' claim, as otherwise I cannot understand the statement of the bank that they were compelled to give an indemnity. The suit by the Northern Banking Company on the subsequent matter, &c., against the bankrupt proceeded. A plea was put in by the bankrupt on the 21st June, pleading his bankruptcy in that action; subsequently, on the 11th September, judgment was entered, which is a judgment for the debts, and an award generally of execution thereon; however, on the 9th Sept. there is an order in the action regulating the operation of the execution on the judgment, and providing for a special defence. It appears that the assignees intervened in that suit in America, by petition, on the 18th September, alleging collusion in the parties to the suit, and praying leave to commence an action and for a stay of proceedings, on which petition a conditional order was granted by the court; affidavits also were filed; but, on the 28th of September, an order was made for liberty to withdraw such petition, and that such withdrawal should be without prejudice to the rights of the petitioner. Accordingly, execution then issued, and on the 4th October the sheriff sold the goods, and distributed the amount, satisfying the judgment and paying over the surplus to the assignees. Now, in deciding this case, the first question that arises is, what is the effect and the extent of the judgment effected by the statute on the adjudication by this court, and what property passes thereby to the assignees. As far as the bankrupt's chattels are concerned, by sec. 267 of an act 20 & 21 Vic., c. 10, all the personal estate and effects of the bankrupt, present and future, wheresoever the same may be, vests in the assignee. This enactment is without limitation or stint, as large and comprehensive as words can announce it. I hold that, as far as our laws are concerned, the assignment is without any limitation whatever, and in truth the very question raised in this case shows that this is the operation; for the question raised is, whether, by the comity of nations this vesting pronounced by the law of England is to be recognised in America as altering the property in goods there. I do not think the laws of any foreign country are in this respect at all regarded. The property vests in the assignees as their goods by our laws; and as far as our laws can operate they give the absolute ownership and property in the goods, though in a foreign state, to the assignees. The judgment of Lord Eldon in the case in 2 Rowe, and every other judgment, bears out this primary proposition; and in no place is the operation of the laws of any foreign state regarded as a limitation introduced into our statutable assignment. Our assignment is general and without limit. Our law may be incapable of operation in a foreign state, unless our rule of property be there recognised; but this does not prevent the operation of our law as between the subjects of these realms, working the entire assignment of rights. But then there arises in this case a question as to what is the law of America, or rather of the State of New York in America, respecting such statutable assignments. Does it recognise its effect in assigning chattels situated within its state boundaries? This is properly a question of fact, the laws of a foreign state not being within our judicial cognisance, and, therefore, their existence necessarily requires facts to be established in our courts. On this, as a question of fact, I am almost entirely without legal evidence; but both sides have, without objection, cited to me the American authorities, and neither were furnished with any legal evidence to lay before me. The authorities have been cited to me, and I have examined them. Very many conflicting dicta have been relied upon on both sides, and the question as to what extent this friendly State adopts by the comity of nations our laws of bankruptcy in respect to the assignment worked by our laws, seems to me a question of considerable difficulty, and as to its extent not well settled in the American tribunals. That they (or that we, in a similar case) adopt such assignments as being as wide in their operation there as we have made them is certainly not true; nor would it be just that it should be so; the domestic creditor could not be affected by it without manifest injustice, and every state is authorised to protect its own subjects from the operation of a foreign law made for the protection of the subjects of such foreign states; therefore, I think it is certain that our statutable assignment does not *per se* operate as a necessary transfer, but it seems to me equally true that the American law does not treat our assignment as a nullity. Some authorities go the length of stating their actual recognition; those, on the opposite side, while denying their validity, admit, at the same time, their recognition as ascertaining a representative character in the assignees, perhaps by an indefeasible power of altering from the bankrupt to his assignee; here, at all events, I find a recognition of our assignment to the extent of recognising the assignees in their courts, as parties entitled to exercise rights and claims to the property of the bankrupt. The proceedings in the suit in America were referred to as showing that the assignees' title was not all recognised in the court. I confess that these proceedings, as set forth in the case, are to me not fully intelligible; the plea raised the very question of the operation of our assignment, and if I had before me a demurrer to that allowed, or proceedings as to its proofs, it being a matter of fact, there would be ground to rely on it; but at present I do not understand a plea in discharge, and next an order for judgment with a special mode of execution. Unless by the submission of the defendant I do not see how the judgment could have been awarded, but in these very proceedings I find that, a balance remaining of the goods seized, the sheriff expressly states in his return that he has handed the overplus to the assignees, thereby recognising the claim, without therefore professing in this case to expound the law of America applicable to our statutable assignment, to this extent at all events I think it operates, viz:—That the assignees have, in the American States, a recognised claim to obtain the chattels of the bankrupt, and that the courts there will recognise them as entitled thereto, whether as being already in possession, or only as having a claim enforceable, I do not now decide. But now how stands the case on this view of the law as at the lowest it is in America. A creditor of the bankrupt has notice of the bankruptcy, has notice that this property has been assigned to answer his as well as the other debts; and in contravention of our law and to the prejudice of the other creditors, he proceeds, in a foreign tribunal, to obtain, according to their local laws, a preference for himself by anticipating the proceedings of the assignees and collecting the assets. I doubt how far this can be made a question of the foreign law at all if the property passed by law, and if the foreign state would aid in its recovery, at best the foreign law enabled him to recover the assets of the bankrupt, it altered no property here, and after its recovery they were still assets of the bankrupt, and I think he must answer for them here. The foreign law was but a mode for his obtaining possession of property which belonged to the assignees, and the manner of his obtaining that possession collaterally to the real title cannot alter the rights of the parties in our courts, subject, however, to the question principally argued before me as to the effect of a judgment obtained, as the judgment was in this case in a foreign court. It is argued that this was a judgment *in rem*, and was the decision of a court of competent jurisdiction on the very question of property in these goods. It is not necessary for me here to consider what would be the effect of such a judgment obtained in a suit wherein the assignees were not parties, and wherein the parties might, by consent between them, enable the court to pronounce such a judgment, for I have the judgment set forth in the case, and that judgment is an ordinary judgment of recovery in a suit *interpartes* awards a general execution to satisfy the judgment, an order of the court exists regulating the extent of the execution, and confining its operation to the goods in question, and making them the only subject matter on which it shall operate. I am not informed by any evidence how this was pronounced, but it seems to me suspicious in the extreme in these proceedings, that the effect of the judgment was confined to the taking of the goods of the assignee, in which, perhaps, the bankrupt felt he had no interest, and acquits him of all further liabilities in respect of the debt due by him. I have said that the proceedings show no explanation of the judgment on the motion in a contested suit—that it would seem such judgment must have been on some consent—but it is on the point now under consideration not necessary to rely on any matter of this sort—for it seems to me perfectly clear that it is impossible to hold this, as is contended for, as a judgment *in rem*. It is argued, however, that the assignees had notice of the suit in America, and actually intervened in the litigation, and that by reason of said notice, and reason of their intervention, it became *quasi* a judgment *in rem*. A judgment *in rem* is intelligible, and it is easy understand why strangers to the judgment should be bound, but such a *quasi* judgment *in rem* being effected by notice to a party not recognised in the suit seems to be a proposition which would require very distinct authority for its sustainment, and an authority so high as would induce me to give up my perception of a plain absurdity in deference to its admitted weight, none such nor any at all has been cited for this position. But, then, it is insisted that the assignees intervened and thereby made it in effect as a judgment *in rem*, or, at all events, bound them by the judgment. This affidavit makes it necessary for us to see how they intervened by a claim of property on the original seizure. They pursued in that claim until the bank was compelled to indemnify the sheriff for dealing with this as the bankrupt's estate. That was a collateral proceeding; it made them no parties to the suit, and it ended certainly in no proceedings adverse to their rights. They subsequently intervened by petition, not as parties to the suit, but as those parties injuriously affected by its proceedings, they made no claim as parties; they sought an injunction to restrain the proceedings until they themselves instituted a suit. It was as strangers to the suit, but affected thereby, that they intervened, and how this could constitute them as *quasi* parties to the suit I am at a loss to see. The intervention in the suit, and then abandoning their claim, is fairly used against them, but then it appears not by consent of parties merely, but by order of the court itself, that they were allowed to withdraw without prejudice to their rights; and it seems to me impossible even fairly to contend that this can now have the effect *per se*, to conclude their rights. I, therefore, am of opinion that this is not a judgment *in rem*, or a judgment *quasi in rem*, having the like validity — however, it is a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, and, necessarily, commanding the respect of our tribunals, and bringing with it the sanction of such a decision. Were it a judgment in a suit in which the assignees were impleaded it would be a totally different question, but here it is merely *res inter alios acta*—the assignees cannot be bound by the proceedings in it; and simply as a judgment *interpartes* it cannot affect the claim of the assignees, who were no parties therein. I therefore hold that there is nothing like estoppel in this case —nothing conclusive as a judgment *in rem* in this case. Is there, then, in the facts stated anything to give this payment in full to this particular creditor—in contravention of the rights of all the other creditors—a binding and conclusive operation here. This is an important question. The extension of trade with foreign countries. The growth of our foreign markets, make this a question of deep interest. Every manufacturer, of any extent of trade, has his market in foreign countries as well as at home, and his produce is to be found in foreign nations, and this is the legitimate carrying on of his trade as a trader here. Well, he becomes a bankrupt—that is, as an honest man he confines his insolvency, and tenders fair justice to all his creditors, in offering to them all his property. For equitable distribution could it be the law that any creditor has a right to look out for some foreign nation in which property may be, and, gaining precedence of suit there, proceed, in contravention of the law made for his benefit, to gain for himself an unfair and inequitable distribution of the assets in payment to himself in full, it will, admittedly, go in due course of administration if he does not interpose. Is it not against equity and justice that he should so interpose? This admits the law of America to be as contended for, and, yet, in that case, when I get back the goods here, in the promise of the creditor so conducting himself, I cannot admit that such proceedings instituted to defeat the purpose of the bankrupt law here, and in violation of the rights created by it, have the effect of giving him a title to hold the goods in violation of our law. The fact that he acquired them by the intervention of the laws of a foreign state cannot, in my opinion, alter the property as established by our laws, and more especially when the very seeking of such intervention was in violation of the duties of citizenship here. But, though I say this, I by no means admit that the American law is open to any fair objection on this head. I think they recognise the title conferred on our assignees to the extent that justice requires, protecting their own citizens from its unfair operation as far as they are concerned, but never intending to work it out, so as to allow the foreign traders, for whose protection the law was made, to make their country a means of working out the defeat of their own institutions. Perhaps the true ground of decision here is, that this is here no question of foreign law at all. These goods, passed by our adjudication, they are now, or their produce is, in the bank, still the property of the assignees. No suit in America or here against the bankrupt can affect the title of the assignees, and as a question of foreign law or domestic law, but no man can be bound by the acts of a stranger. My judgment, therefore, is, that this money, the produce, and, I take it, the value of their goods, shall be paid by the bank to the assignees. Perhaps this is not the full right for them consequent upon my judgment. The expense of sale and other matters might be taken into consideration, and the value of the goods might be the fair means of damages. However, I think it fairer, in the whole circumstances, to take the amount realised as the sum of damages, and certainly, unless pressed on this point by the assignees, I shall content myself with awarding this sum to be paid to the assignees, together with the costs of their proceedings in this special case. I think the Northern Bank acted fairly—and, in a mercantile view, liberally—in submitting this case to the judgment of this court, the tribunal by law established for the adjudication of the important question of mercantile law affecting the mercantile public—they having however, as I am glad to feel they have, a right of appeal to the tribunal of the last resort, upon the questions raised. But, in submitting as they have done to this court the question, I think they have acted in a liberal and commendable spirit, saving much expense and much time, and therefore my feeling is to make the judgment as light against them as I possibly can, and to give the relief only to the extent that in any view upon my judgment of the case in dispute can be awarded. His lordship concluded by making an order that the sum in question of £791 16s 10d, with interest from the 4th October, 1858, be considered to belong to the assignees, and that the assignees should have the costs of the proceedings.

Counsel for the assignees—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. J. G. Tyrrell, of Banbridge. Counsel for the Northern Bank—Messrs. Heron, Q.C., and May, instructed by Hugh Wallace and Co.

In re William Merrick.

The bankrupt was a general trader in Ballina, and the present meeting was for the further examination of witnesses, for the purpose of tracing some missing property.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Michael Larkin, appeared for the assignees.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

Judge Hargreave sat yesterday, at 12 o'clock, for the sale of the following property:—

CITY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the estate of Francis Carroll, owner and petitioner.

Dwellinghouse premises, and out offices, la[illegible] as 17, but now known as 18, Bachelor's-walk; nett [illegible] rent, £92 10s 1d. Sale adjourned for want of bidding.

Solicitor having carriage of the proceedings—Mr. Patrick Ward, 56, Dame-street.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

In the matter of the estate of Jane Ashe, [illegible] rix and devisee of Joseph Ashe, deceased, owner and petitioner; continued in the name of Jane Johnston, [illegible] of [illegible] Johnston, entitled to her separate use as owner.

Rent charges in lieu of the impropriate tithes arising out of the entire of the parish of Killalkey, county Meath, held in fee simple, yielding a nett annual income of £232 9s 7d. Sold for £4,000 to Wm. W. Harris, Esq., 10, Upper Rutland-street.

COUNTY ROSCOMMON.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. Moorhead, owner and petitioner, and in the matter of the estate of Wm. Moorhead, Samuel Moorhead, and Elizabeth Moorhead, owners, *ex parte* Catherine Phillips, petitioner.

Impropriate tithe rent charges arising out of parishes and rectories situate respectively in the baronies of Ballintubber, Athlone, and county Roscommon, yielding a nett annual income of £310 11s 6d. Sale adjourned for want of bidding.

Solicitor having carriage of the proceedings—Francis Kiernan, Esq., 19, Westmoreland-street.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

In the matter of the estate of Sir John Nugent Humble, Bart, devisee, in trust, of Thomas Joseph Fitzgerald, Esq., deceased, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1—The lands of Croghnamona or Carragh, containing 811 statute acres, including 328 acres of mountain; nett profit rent, £239. Sold to David Gausson, Esq., of Gardiner's-place, for £3,010.

Lot 2—The lands of Croghane and Crowlawn, containing exclusive of mountain, 734 acres statute; nett profit rent, £431 a year. Sold for £4,350 to M. D. Hassard, Glenville, county Waterford, in trust, for Michael Dowling, Esq., trustee of the marriage settlement of Mr. Hassard.

Solicitors having carriage of sale—Messrs. Duckett and Gordon.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

In the matter of Mary Watson, and John S. Johnstone, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1—Houses and premises, in the town of Mountmellick nett rent, £12. Sold to Mr. Johnstone, 14, Eccles-street.

Lot 2—A meadow, containing nine statute acres, and a house; nett rent, £4 10s (tenement valuation, £11.) Sold to same purchaser for £:65.

Lot 3—Townpark, containing 12 statute acres; nett rent, 13s 5d. Sold to same purchaser for £25.

Lot 4—Townpark, containing 4 statute acres; nett rent, £7 18s. Sold to same for £130.

Lot 5—Three acres of land and houses, nett rent, £32. Bought by Mr. Meade, in trust, for Mr. Bayley, for £500.

Lot 6—Part of the townland of Castlebrack, containing 169 statute acres; nett rent, £54 (tenement valuation, £141.) Sold for £3,280, to A. Connolly, Esq., Clanagh House, Tullamore.

Lot 7—Part of Castlebrack, and townland of Grange, containing 338 statute acres; nett rent, £71. Sold to John Croasdalie, Esq., Rosenalis, Queens' county, for £1,890.

Solicitors having carriage of proceedings—Messrs. Lyons, Reede, and Goodman.

A number of members of the English Bar propose to invite M. Berryer, the distinguished French advocate, to a dinner, to be given in one of the halls of the Inns of Court.

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BIRTHS.

Magrath—Nov. 11, at Galtrim Glebe, county Meath, the wife of the Rev. N. Magrath, of a daughter.

O'Neill—Nov 11, at Dundalk, the wife of Captain O'Neill, of the steamer Enterprise, of twin sons.

Tynan—Nov. 12, at Cavey, Johnston, county Tyrone, the lady of Wm. John Tynan, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Campbell and Armstrong.—On the 15th instant, at the Presbyterian Church, Irvey, by the Rev. John White, assisted by the Rev. James Armstrong, uncle to the bride, James C. Campbell, Esq. of Montenatte, Cork, to Matilda, second daughter of Benjamin Armstrong, Esq., Woodford, county Meath.

Earle and Mallett.—On the 19th September, at Port Louis, Mauritius, by the Rev. W. L. Mason, M.A., Lieutenant Hamilton Edward George Earle, of H.M.S. Persian, eldest son of the late Commander Edward Charles Earle, R.N., to Katherine, youngest daughter of the late G. Mallet, Captain 5th Regt.

Gibson and Atkinson—November 13th, in Ormond-quay Church, by the Rev. J. J. Black, Mr. George Gibson, son of the late George Gibson, Esq., Rathdrum, county Wicklow, to Emily, only daughter of the late Mr. G. T. Atkinson, Thomastown, county Kilkenny.

Johnston and Bigsy—November 8, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Henry Grydon Johnston, Accrington, [illegible] George A. F. [illegible], Augustus Johnston, Esq., M.D., [illegible] Lancashire, son of the late Benjamin Johnston, Esq., [illegible] broke-street, to Maria, daughter of the late William Bigsy, [illegible]

DEATHS.

Arnold—Nov. 11 at Crieve, in the 82nd year of her age, Sophia Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. John Arnold, Minister of Derry Valley Church, county Monaghan.

Boyle de Blaquiere—October 28, at Toronto, Canada, the Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaquiere.

Samson—Sept. [illegible], at Adelaide, South Australia, Mary, the beloved wife of Wm. Samson, Esq.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF DUBLIN, Nov. 16—ARRIVED—Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Queen, Whitehaven, goods; Taylor and Naylor, Wexford, flour; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Prince, Belfast, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; 5 colliers.

SAILED—Aurora, Liverpool, goods; Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Queen, Whitehaven, goods; Mars, Wexford, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; John, Preston, [illegible]

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—Nov. 17.

Morning, 1h 30m. | Evening, 1h 57m.

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